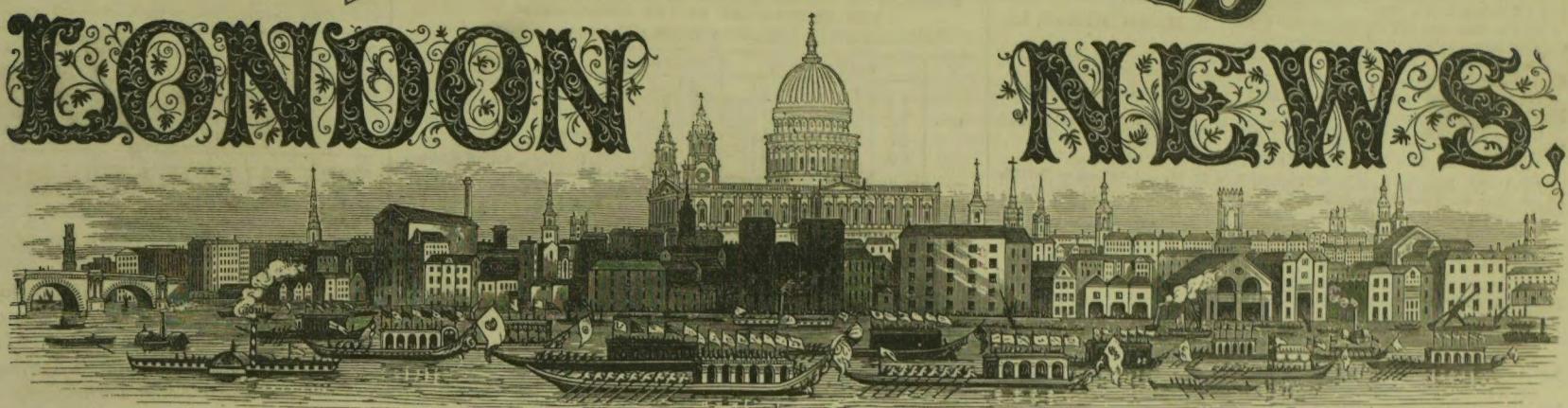


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

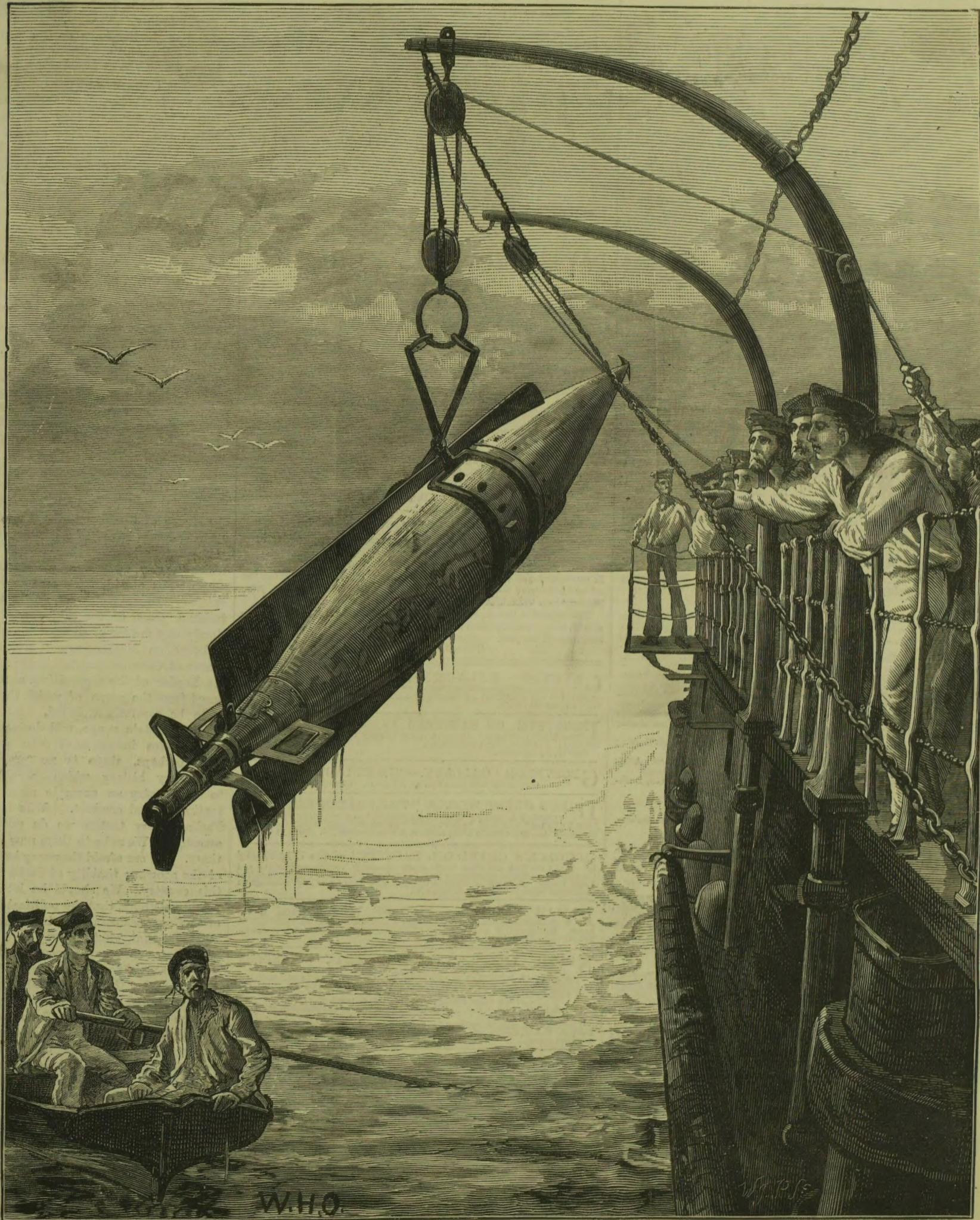


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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } BY POST, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ D.



TORPEDO PRACTICE OF H.M.S. THUNDERER: HOISTING A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO ON BOARD AFTER AN EXPERIMENTAL RUN.

next. The known and the unknown elements pertaining to his mission are so inextricably mixed up together that almost any inference may be plausibly drawn from them. But, in point of fact, no information before the public can yet be accepted as authentic, and there may yet be a week or two before it will be definitely announced whether a Congress is to be held, or whether it is deemed to be hopeless. This prolongation of uncertainty is costly even to the industrial and commercial interests of the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, it will affect far more distressingly the subject Christian races of the Ottoman Empire.

If, indeed, English policy, responsive to the ardent wishes of these races, boldly proposed to settle the Eastern Question, once for all, upon the broad basis of justice, liberty, and humanity, the suspense could be borne, and might, perhaps, become fruitful of permanent benefit, not to them only, but to Europe and to civilisation. But there are signs which point the other way—indications of a desire, at least, to restore, to a great extent, the sway of the Porte over its former area of administration, and thus postpone to a few years hence the ultimate settlement of a question which ought to be, and might be, permanently arranged without injury to "British interests," and certainly with great advantage to the permanent repose of Europe. It is to be fervently hoped that the crisis may be treated in a large, statesman-like, and generous spirit; that the homes and hearths alike of Turk, Bulgarian, Greek, and Jew, will be effectually shielded from the lawlessness of unscrupulous power; that, under whatever form of government, national sympathies will be handled with tenderness; and that the fairest and most fertile portion of the Continent of Europe will have secured to it an equitable chance of material and moral development. At present things do not assume a very auspicious look. But there is, perhaps, no thoughtful Englishman who would not be proud if, under the auspices of the British Government, so considerable a number of the human family as that contained within the Provinces of the Turkish Empire should be blessed with an administrative Government fashioned in conformity with the dictates of reason, patriotism, and religion.

THE COURT.

The Queen was visited by the Empress Eugénie yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Empress was received at the entrance by her Majesty, the Crown Princess of Germany, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor Castle in the afternoon. During her Majesty's sojourn at Buckingham Palace she entertained at dinner Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Louis Napoleon, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Countess of Erroll, Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook, Mrs. Drummond, of Megginc, and the Dean of Westminster. Signor Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic, was introduced to the Queen and presented his new credentials; and the Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of her Majesty. The Crown Princess of Germany visited the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the German Gallery, Bond-street. Princess Beatrice also visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the French Gallery, Pall-mall. Princess Christian, who was staying at Buckingham Palace, went with Princess Beatrice to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

The Queen received Sir Stafford Northcote at an audience on Saturday last. The Crown Princess of Germany visited the tapestry manufactory at Old Windsor. Princess Beatrice came to London with Princess Christian, and was present with her at the performance of the Bach Choir at St. James's Hall. Prince and Princess Christian, the Countess of Erroll, the Earl of Roden, the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, and Colonel J. C. M'Neill dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Princess of Germany, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D.D., Canon of Westminster, officiated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, Countess Bernstorff, and Countess Victoria and Count Andrew Bernstorff dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Beatrice, arrived at the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot, at ten minutes to one o'clock on Monday. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western and South-Western Railways to Farnborough Station, and was received by General Sir T. M. Steele and staff, who attended her, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to the Pavilion, where a guard of honour of the 4th King's Own Royals was drawn up. The band of the second battalion of the 4th played on the terrace during luncheon; after which the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses and attended by the Duke of Cambridge and the head-quarter staff, drove to the parade-ground and reviewed the Aldershot Division, numbering about 13,200 men under arms. After the review her Majesty returned to Windsor. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen on Tuesday. Mlle. Janotta and Herr Hausmann played on the pianoforte and the violoncello in the afternoon before her Majesty and the Princesses in the White Drawing-room. Mr. Cusins was present. Viscount and Viscountess Dalrymple and Major Pickard dined with the Queen. Her Majesty sent a telegram to Rochdale expressing her deep sympathy with Mr. John Bright in his bereavement. The Queen also sent a telegraphic message to Pembroke Lodge expressing her concern upon hearing of Earl Russell's serious illness, and requesting that the latest bulletin might be transmitted to Windsor.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone arrived at the castle on Wednesday.

Her Majesty held a Council on Thursday.

The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, accompanied by his youngest children, has arrived at the castle from Berlin.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of the Queen yesterday at St. James's Palace.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of

Erroll as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatio Stopford has left and the Marchioness Dowager of Ely has arrived at the castle; and Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay has succeeded Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, laid the memorial-stone of a new Protestant church at Neuilly yesterday week. The Prince conducted Miss Leigh (to whom Paris is indebted for the church) to the spot of the ceremonial, Lord Lyons escorting the Princess; the choir, composed chiefly of the children from Miss Leigh's Mission Home, sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." After the ceremony of laying the stone his Royal Highness congratulated Miss Leigh upon the success of her philanthropic work. The Prince dined on Sunday at the residence of the Duc de Castries, together with the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark. On Monday the Prince and Princess were entertained by the Duchess of Magenta at a state dinner at the Elysée Palace. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by Lord Lyons at the British Embassy. The Prince opened the ball with Madame Waddington; the Princess with the Duke d'Alençon. The arrangements were carried out on a scale of the utmost magnificence, and the guests numbered upwards of a thousand. The Prince and Princess have been entertained by Princess Mathilde, and by various other Royal and distinguished personages. Their Royal Highnesses have visited various theatres, and have continued to pay almost daily visits to the Exhibition. The Prince and Princess left Paris on Thursday upon their return to town.

The Prince held a Levée yesterday at St. James's Palace.

BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was formally betrothed to Princess Louisa Margaretha, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, on Monday at Berlin, in the presence of the Imperial and Royal families and the members of the English Embassy and of the Dutch Legation. A banquet to a hundred guests was afterwards given in the Adlersaal of the Imperial Palace, at which the engagement was announced by the Emperor of Germany. The marriage will be celebrated early next year in London, at the request of the Queen.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, arrived at the Duke's palace at Coburg on Monday. The Duke, who accompanied the Duchess as far as Venice, returned in the Osborne to Malta, and has assumed the command of the Black Prince. The Duke and Duchess have sent to the Lord Mayor £100 towards the support of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the men who lost their lives in the Eurydice.

The Duchess of Cambridge has received the gratifying intelligence of the birth of a great-granddaughter, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz having been confined of a daughter on the 8th inst., at Strelitz.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Saturday last at the annual general court of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, held at the Royal United Service Institution. His Royal Highness dined with Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook. On Wednesday the Duke dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury entertained the Duke and Duchess of Teck and a select company at dinner on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in Arlington-street. The Marchioness afterwards had a reception, which was numerously attended.

Mr. Smith had an assembly at the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence at Whitehall on Wednesday night.

There was great rejoicing at Cheddington and Mentmore last week on the occasion of the return to the Mentmore Mansion of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery after their honeymoon.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Frederick George L. Wood, youngest son of Viscount Halifax, and the Lady Mary Susan F. Lindsay, third daughter of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, was solemnised on the 9th inst. at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. There were eight bridesmaids—the Ladies Mabel, Anne, and Jane Lindsay, sisters of the bride; Miss Holford and Miss Violet Lindsay, her cousins; Miss Grey, cousin of the bridegroom; and the Hon. Evelyn Lindsay and Miss Aline Majendie, nieces of the bride. The breakfast was given at the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres's mansion in Grosvenor-square, and Mr. and Lady Mary Wood left town in the afternoon for Lockinge House, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's seat at Wantage, Berks.

The marriage of the Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood Park, near Aberystwith, with the eldest daughter of Mr. Probyn, of Huntley Manor, took place on Wednesday morning at Huntley parish church, Gloucestershire.

The marriage between the Hon. Albany Erskine and Miss Alice Keyser took place on Thursday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

The marriage of the Earl of Lonsdale and the Lady Gladys Herbert, daughter of Lady Herbert of Lea, and sister of the Earl of Pembroke, which was originally fixed for the 18th inst., is postponed, owing to Lord Lonsdale's indisposition.

The Dominion Line steamer Ontario arrived in the Mersey on Monday with 285 head of cattle and thirty-one superior carriage-horses and hunters, shipped from the province of Ontario. They have arrived in excellent condition.

Mr. Bass, M.P., has offered £5000 towards providing a public park for Derby, and has also promised to defray the entire cost of the Free Library and Museum now in course of erection at Derby, which will amount to another £12,000. Lord Belper has also offered a portion of Derwent Park of upwards of forty-eight acres for the sum of £56,633, or a little more than thirty-five acres for £34,473.

The Orleans Club coach will in future leave the town house on Saturdays and Sundays at three p.m., and on other days at five p.m., returning from Twickenham at half-past ten as usual.—The Guildford coach, as usual the first on the road, started on Monday, the 15th ult. The proprietors are Mr. W. Shoolbred, Mr. Luxmoore, and Sir Henry De Bathe. The horses have been carefully selected ever since the coach started, and this year the proprietors appear to have been particularly successful in the choice of their teams. The route is over Putney and Wimbledon Commons, then skirting Richmond Park on to the pretty entrance to Norbiton, through Kingston and Surbiton, by the side of the Thames, with a fine view of Hampton Court Palace and Avenue, by Thames Ditton-green and Esher, then passing Claremont, over Four Mile-common and Wishley Heath, to Ripley, and on to Guildford, the entrance to which is very picturesque.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

This office, which was rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now held by the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., for York, late Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department. He is a younger son of Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart., of Swillington, near Leeds, and of Wilton Castle, Redcar; his mother is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Morehead, Rector of Easington. This branch of the Lowther family is an offshoot, three generations since, from that of the Earl of Lonsdale, great in Cumberland and Westmorland. Mr. James Lowther was born at Swillington House, in 1840, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1862 and M.A. in 1866. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864, and was first elected M.P. for the city of York in July, 1865. In August, 1868, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, but relinquished that post on the overthrow of the Conservative Government in December of the same year. In February, 1874, when Mr. Disraeli again obtained power, Mr. James Lowther became Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The Portrait of the new Chief Secretary for Ireland is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

OUR CONGRESS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Immediately upon the British Government assenting to take part in a Congress to examine the Treaty of San Stefano and to settle the Eastern Question, it was announced that Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, would be the Special Envoy Plenipotentiary to attend such Congress. He is the only son of the First Lord Lyons, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and who obtained the peerage as a reward for his naval services. The present Lord Lyons, the Right Hon. Richard Bickerton Pemell Lyons, was born in 1817, and was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. He entered the diplomatic service, in 1839, as an unpaid Attaché to the British Legation at Athens, but was promoted to successive appointments at Dresden, Florence, Naples, and Rome, and became Envoy to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In November, 1858, he succeeded to his father's title, and soon afterwards was sent to America as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States Government. He accompanied the Prince of Wales, in 1860, in his tour through Canada and the United States. In 1862 he signed the treaty with that Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade. He was compelled by ill health to retire for a time from his active services, which had been recognised with the distinction of G.C.B. In August, 1865, he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, where he remained two years. On the retirement of Lord Cowley, in July, 1867, from the Embassy at Paris, Lord Lyons took his place at the Court of the Emperor Napoleon III., and he has remained there under the French Republic. The Portrait of Lord Lyons is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Cheapside and Piccadilly.

PILGRIMAGE.

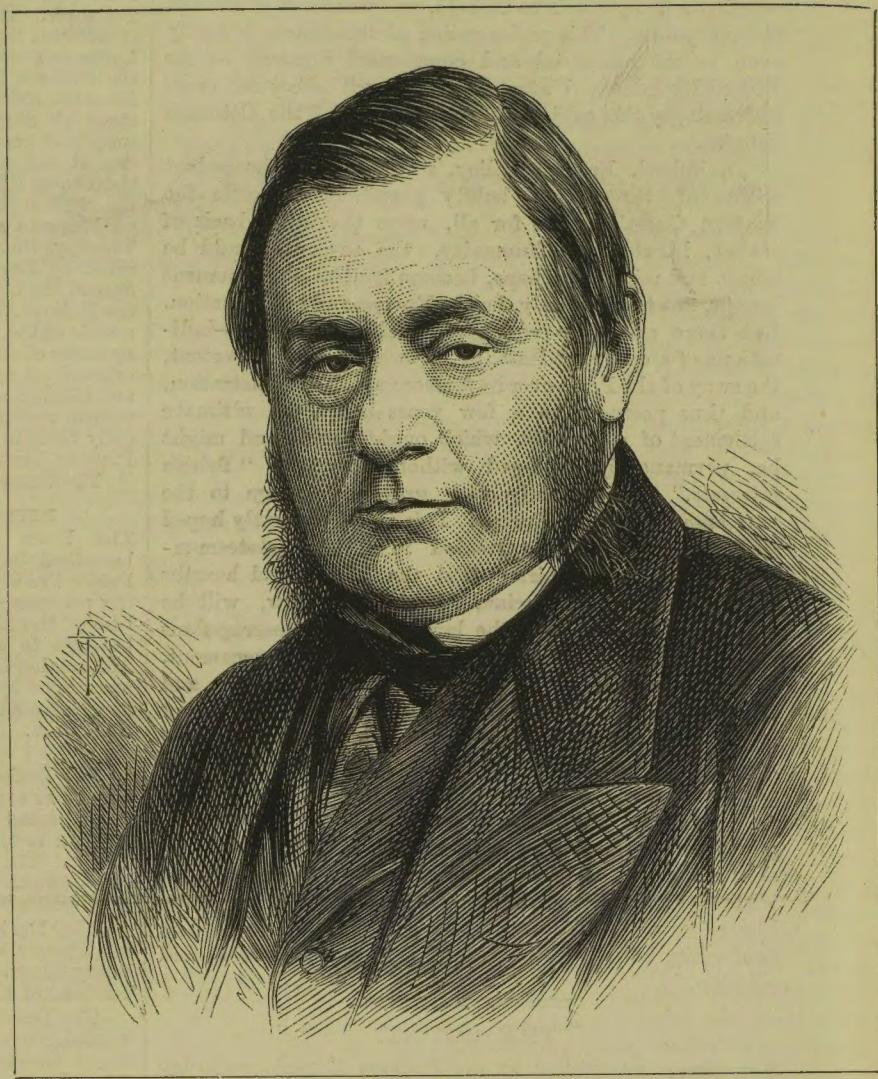
The title of "the modern Crucifix," which Achievement has held since 1867, must now be ceded to Pilgrimage; indeed, General Pearson's famous flyer never had a real right to it, for since Crucifix won the Two Thousand and One Thousand for Lord George Bentinck in 1840, no filly, except Pilgrimage, has ever carried off the double event, though Formosa was within an ace of doing it just ten years ago, when she cantered off with the "ladies' race," after dividing the more important stake with Moslem. Pilgrimage is a chestnut filly by The Earl or The Palmer from Lady Audley, though there is little doubt that the latter horse can claim the credit of her paternity, and she is, therefore, own sister to the unlucky Pellegrino. She is rather on the small side, standing only a trifle over 15 hands 2 in., and, if anything, is slightly deficient in length. She has a beautiful head, well set on to a muscular, well-shaped neck; while her shoulders are so deep and well-placed, and her back and loins so powerful, that she covers far more ground in her stride than one would give her credit for without seeing her fully extended. She is somewhat light below the knee, and her feet are rather small. Pilgrimage was bred by Mr. Cookson at the Neasham Stud, and at that gentleman's annual sale in 1876 was knocked down to Mr. Gerard for 200 gs. He engaged her pretty deeply, but she never ran in his colours; and when his stud was disposed of, last September, Lord Lonsdale gave 190 gs. for her. Two days later she made a successful début in the First October Stakes, and then, after winning a Plate at the Second October Meeting, she ran third to Beauclerc and the Katie colt in the Middle Park Plate, no less than seventeen others finishing behind her. The excellence of this form was confirmed at the Houghton Meeting, where she secured the Dewhurst Plate from Insulaire, Inval, and five others, which included Childeric; and on the following day she closed a brilliant two-year-old career by lowering the colours of the undefeated Redwing; Clémentine and Tredegar, both good winners, being also behind her. We need make no mention of her dual triumph last week, which must be fresh in the remembrance of our readers; and, though she has now appeared in public seven times, it will be seen that—resembling the Christy Minstrels in their love for St. James's Hall—she "never performs out of Newmarket." The forthcoming engagements of Pilgrimage comprise the Epsom Oaks, the Gold Cup and Rous Memorial at Ascot, the Summer Cup at Newmarket July, and the First Great Challenge Stakes at the Second October Meeting.

The returns of emigration from the port of Liverpool during April show symptoms of a revival of the tide of emigration from this country. The number of ships that sailed from the Mersey last month was sixty-three, carrying 6827 passengers. The nationalities of the emigrants were as follow:—English, 2955; Irish, 1092; Scotch, 19; foreigners, 2361; and "not distinguished," 200. These figures are 3168 above those of the previous month, and 1478 over those of April in last year. The number of English emigrants last month was more than double that of March, and this was also nearly the case as regards the Irish emigrants, while the Scotch emigrants show an increase of only two.

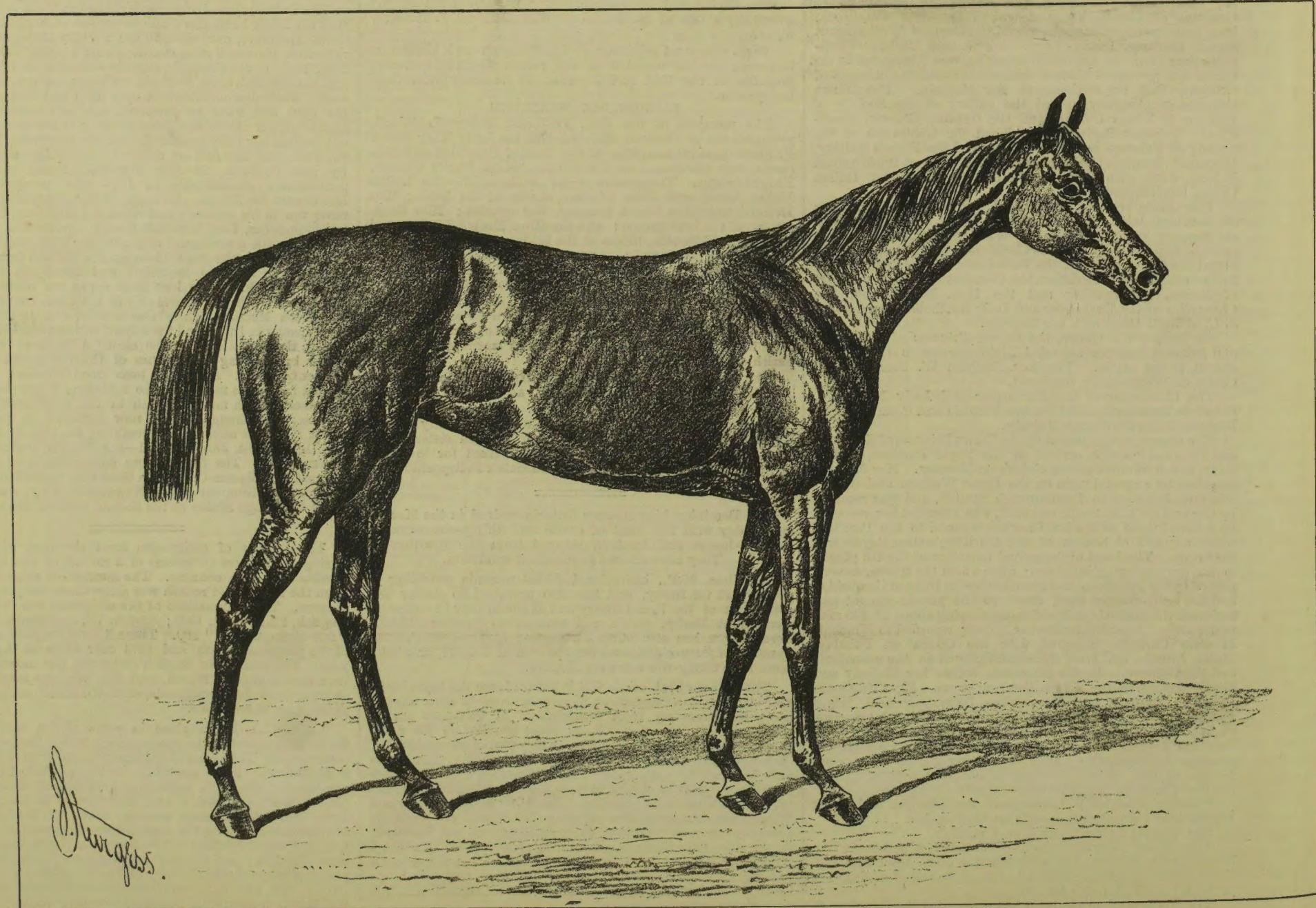
Rioting has taken place in some of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire in consequence of the lock-out in the cotton trade. The worst disturbances seem to have taken place at Blackburn. Here, according to the published reports, the windows of the mills belonging to the most obnoxious employers were smashed, a vast mob burned to the ground the house of Colonel Jackson, who has taken the lead on the side of the masters during the late difference, stoned his wife, and buried himself in effigy. The houses of other manufacturers were attacked; and the police being wholly incapable of suppressing the riot, the military had to be called out to clear the streets. In Burnley a mill was set on fire, and there, as at Blackburn, it was found necessary to call in military assistance.



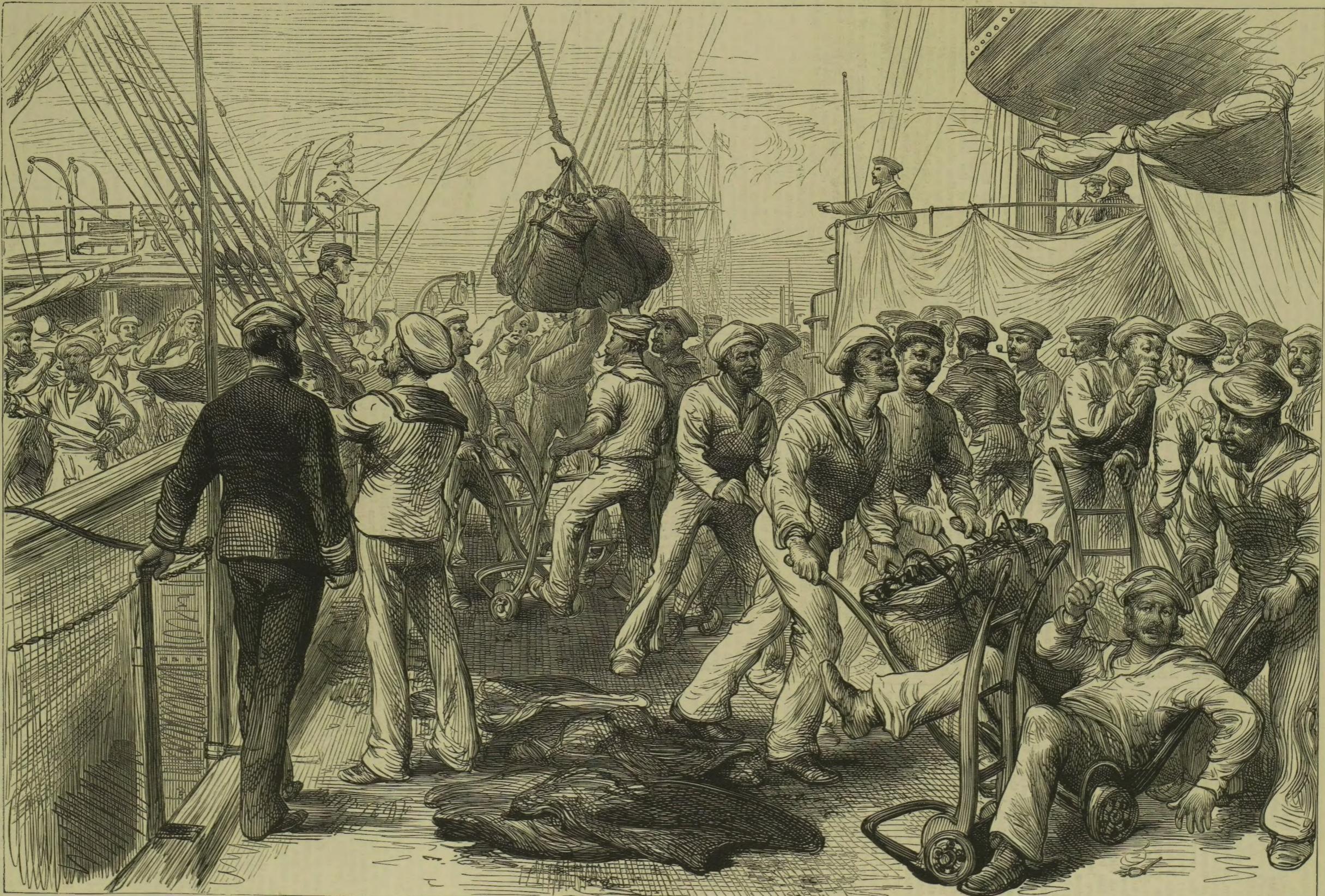
THE RIGHT HON. JAMES LOWTHER, M.P., CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



LORD LYONS, AMBASSADOR AT PARIS, PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR THE CONGRESS.



PILGRIMAGE, WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND AND ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES AT NEWMARKET.



THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA: COALING ON BOARD H.M.S. RUPERT, OFF GALLIPOLI.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia is taking counsel with his Ambassador to Queen Victoria, Count Schouvaloff, who arrived from London at St. Petersburg on Sunday evening, and who is supposed to bring him authentic information of the demands of our own Government. Prince Gortchakoff's illness may delay the progress of negotiations; but there is no indication, hitherto, of the probable result, which seems to depend entirely upon the Emperor's personal decision. It is said that one of the points upon which the British Government insists most strongly is that of its objection to the cession of the Turkish fortress of Batoum, at the south-east corner of the Black Sea. The Turkish Government continues to evade, under various pretexts, the execution of those clauses of the Treaty of San Stefano which promise the surrender of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum to the Russians; while General Todleben, who has succeeded the Grand Duke Nicholas in command of the army near Constantinople, is urging the point with increased vehemence. The troops at San Stefano are being encamped in tents on the hills two miles nearer to Constantinople. It is expected that Adrianople will be fortified by General Todleben with all the resources at his command. Shumla will most likely be given up to him by the Turks, as its communications with Varna have been cut off by the Russians at Pravady. The formation of a Bulgarian army under Russian command has been commenced, and it seems to be much needed, the Russians being now called upon to suppress the Mussulman insurrection in the Rhodope mountains, south-west of Adrianople, and finding it a difficult task. It is, nevertheless, considered that the Turkish army is not in a condition to resist the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, which had been threatened by General Todleben if Shumla, Varna, and Batoum were not surrendered at once. From Asiatic Turkey we hear that the Russians have occupied Tchuruk-su, near Batoum. They forcibly disarmed the population, and during the proceedings losses were inflicted on both sides.

At Constantinople there is an announcement of certain organic laws and administrative, judicial, and military reforms which are being elaborated by order of the Sultan. Sadyk Pasha is reported to have proposed to the Sultan a political programme restraining the palace influence, increasing the independence of the Porte, and promoting administrative decentralisation. On Friday the Sultan gave a dinner to Mr. Layard, and several Turkish Generals. General Sir Collingwood Dickson, and Baker Pasha were among the guests; the Sultan, speaking to Baker Pasha, said he would never forget his services. Prince Labanoff, the new Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Constantinople.

The official journal of St. Petersburg publishes an appeal of the Moscow Society for subscriptions for the organisation of the volunteer fleet, "in order to defend the just cause in case the adversary of Russia should provoke war." In St. Petersburg contributions will be received by the Czarewitch.

In Greece much uneasiness is felt lest the suspension of hostilities in Thessaly should enable the Porte to send fresh troops to Crete and overpower the insurrection there. It is deemed highly desirable that the same truce and the same guarantees in favour of the insurgents of the mainland should be extended to the island.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who for a week past have been leading a most active life in Paris—visiting the Great Exhibition, laying foundation-stones, attending balls and banquets given in their honour, and charming all Paris by their grace and affability—left that city on Thursday. The doings of their Royal Highnesses are briefly chronicled in the Court column.

As soon as the news of the attempt on the Emperor William's life reached Paris, all the Ministers were summoned to the Elysée, and the Marshal at once sent a telegram to the Emperor in these terms:—"I beg your Majesty to accept my sincere congratulations on having, thanks to Providence, so happily escaped danger." M. Waddington then waited on Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, to offer the congratulations of the Cabinet, and all his colleagues left their cards at the Embassy.

Whilst this criminal act was taking place at Berlin, Prince Hohenlohe was entertaining at the German Embassy guests associated with the Exhibition. In the morning he assisted at the inauguration of the German fine-art contributions in the Champ de Mars galleries. His Excellency, in a speech addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said: "If Germany has not taken a more important part in the competition to which France has invited all the world, it is certainly not from any hostility or jealousy, but entirely from motives of economy." M. Teisserenc de Bort, in reply, expressed his happiness at the participation of Germany in the Exhibition. This pleasant circumstance, the Minister added, was a pledge of the cordial relations which should exist between the two nations. The Prince and the Minister thereupon shook hands.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aosta has entertained the Commissioners of the Italian section, which is rich in fine-art contributions; and the Japanese Commissioner has given a dinner to the exhibitors of Japan.

The Senate on the 10th inst. adopted the Railway Purchase Bill. On Tuesday the Senate, with eighteen dissentients, agreed to the supplementary vote of 3,222,500f. for presidential and ministerial receptions during the Exhibition, subsidies to departments and communes sending agricultural and industrial delegates to the Exhibition, and 10 per cent extra pay to public servants with salaries under 2400f. per annum. It then proceeded to the second reading of the General Staff Bill. A clause which provided for the creation of a Supreme Commission to advise the Minister of War on all questions relating to the staff, including admissions and promotions, was objected to by General Borel, and negatived by 136 to 125.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 9th inst. annulled the election of M. Amigues for Cambrai by 327 to 149; and on the 10th inst. the Chamber annulled another election, that of M. Trubert for Meysac. The Chamber on Saturday passed a bill granting a monthly indemnity of 30f. during the Exhibition to the military officers stationed in Paris. The election of M. Ayguesvives was annulled by 281 to 195 votes. The nominations of the members of the Budget Committee resulted in the re-election of twenty-two of the former Committee and eleven new members, being all Republicans. On Monday M. Grévy announced the death of Colonel Denfert Rochereau, and spoke of him in eulogistic terms. M. de Marcère asked urgency for a vote of 5000f. for a public funeral, and a suggestion by M. Lockroy that one of the Belfort forts should be named Denfert was referred to the Minister of War. The Chamber annulled the election of M. Delafosse for Vire, but, by 250 to 137, it confirmed the election of M. Roissard de Bellet for Nice. M. Louis Blanc submitted a proposal for the abolition

of capital punishment, which was referred in the usual manner to the Bureaux. The question of ratifying the election of the Duke Decazes was on Tuesday referred to a committee of inquiry. The House also passed a bill authorising the construction of a new harbour at Boulogne, accessible at all hours without reference to tide.

The Budget Committee held its first meeting on Monday. M. Gambetta was a third time chosen president, and M. Jules Ferry and M. Albert Grévy vice-presidents.

The regulations for the allotment of rewards at the Exhibition have been published. A sum of 1,500,000f. has been set apart for the purpose, and the prizes are to be apportioned by an international jury, consisting of 750 members. These gentlemen are to begin their labours on June 1 and complete them by Sept. 1. The distribution of the prizes is fixed for Sept. 10, when more than 21,000 medals are to be given away.

Colonel Denfert Rochereau, whose successful defence of Belfort was one of the few bright features of the Franco-German war, died last Saturday night at Versailles, after a few hours' illness, at the age of fifty-five. He had left the army and devoted himself to politics, but it is as a soldier that his name will be remembered with pride by his country. He was one of the members for Paris. His funeral took place on Tuesday. Many senators and deputies were present.

The official journal publishes the appointment of M. Anatole de la Forge to the post of Director of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday evening at an ammunition manufactory in the Rue Béranger, near the Place Château d'Eau, Paris. The building was completely shattered, and great injury was done to the next house. A fire shortly afterwards broke out in the neighbouring houses. There was great loss of life. Marshal MacMahon visited the place on Wednesday, and ordered every assistance to be given to the sufferers, for whom a subscription has been set on foot.

A reward has been accorded by the Government to Captain Hugh M'Callum for saving the crew of the *Deux Frères* in Indian waters last February.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday Signor Cairoli solicited the postponement for a few days of questions respecting the apprehended non-ratification by the French Chambers of the commercial treaty. He stated that negotiations were still going on, and that the Government would come to no decision as to ulterior action without consulting Parliament.

The Minister of Finance, in concert with the Minister of War, has presented a bill asking for a supplementary vote of ten millions for war estimates. This additional outlay is described as urgently required, and as having been circumscribed within the narrowest limits.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General has been engaged in discussing the bill increasing the Budget for the Dutch Indies for 1878. Clause 1 provides for the construction of State railways between Madioca, Biltar, and Sidhoardojo, and between Buitenzorg and Sjitaengka. On Monday the House adopted, by 54 votes to 19, an amendment of M. Stieltjes, proposing that the last-mentioned line should form a junction at some point with the line to Batavier and Buitenzorg. The clause thus modified was adopted by the same number of votes. The Chamber adopted on Tuesday, by 60 votes to 17, clause 2 of the bill. This clause provides in principle for the introduction, in 1879, of a personal tax and patent duties in the Dutch Indies. The bill was afterwards adopted by 55 votes to 23.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on the 9th inst. adopted the revised Electoral Code, and afterwards began a discussion upon the general policy of the Government. M. Bara criticised severely the action of the Ministers, accusing them more especially of partiality in making appointments to the magistracy and the notarial profession. Out of 380 appointments, 240 had been filled by members of the Clerical party.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the bill relating to the age at which children should be allowed to work in mines was rejected by 23 votes to 10. The bill had previously been adopted by the Chamber of Representatives.

In the latter Chamber M. Frère-Orban continued the discussion upon the policy pursued by the Cabinet. He drew attention to the frequent agitation carried on by the clergy, and described the state of things as very serious. After stating that it was necessary to examine into the causes of this situation of affairs the hon. member entered into a long disquisition upon the Church and Liberalism. He concluded with an appeal to all to defend constitutional liberty.

The Government has submitted to Parliament a bill for the purchase of the railways from Bruges to Blankenberghe, from Lokeren to Selsate, from Ostend to Armentières, from Eccloo to Antwerp, and from Lichtervelde to Turnhout. These were Phillipart's lines, which since his failure have been administered by a syndicate.

GERMANY.

An attempt was made last Saturday on the life of the Emperor William. His Majesty was returning, about half-past three, from a drive with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden; his carriage was passing along the avenue of Unter den Linden, and had reached the neighbourhood of the Russian Embassy, about halfway between the Brandenburger Thor and the Royal palace, when a young man named Heinrich Max Hödel, otherwise called Lehmann, said to be a tinsmith from Leipsic, fired two shots from a revolver at the Emperor as he passed. The carriage was immediately stopped, and the Emperor's footman sprang from the box and rushed to the arrest of Hödel. Three more shots were fired by the assassin as the crowd closed round him, but, fortunately, like the former, they took no effect. Hödel was at once arrested. The Emperor was, happily, unhurt; he remained unmoved throughout the whole occurrence, though his daughter fainted away. After the arrest of the assassin his Majesty returned to the palace, which was speedily surrounded by a loyal and enthusiastic crowd assembled to rejoice at his fortunate escape. In the evening he appeared at the Opera, where the audience received him with spontaneous and universal acclamation. Meanwhile thousands of excited patriots filled the Linden and square in front of the palace, cheering his Majesty as he repeatedly drove through the multitude. Flags were displayed and houses illuminated in the principal streets. Next morning the Emperor and the whole of the Royal family attended Divine service in the cathedral. Prince Albrecht of Prussia arrived from Hanover. A flood of congratulatory telegrams poured in at the palace from all parts of the world. Amongst the first messages came one from the ruler of France. At the reception of the Ministers held on Sunday the Emperor William, in reply to a congratulatory address, said that this was the third time he had been shot at; and, though the shock and depression resulting from the attack were great, he derived much consolation from the sympathy of the people.

The President of the German Parliament, Herr Forckenbeck, opened Monday's sitting with an address stating that at

an audience with the Emperor on the previous day he had, in the name of the Parliament and in harmony with the feelings of the whole German people, expressed the most sincere and loyal congratulations to his Majesty on his recent fortunate escape. The Emperor, in reply, requested him to transmit to the House his deep and heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of its sympathy. Herr Forckenbeck, in conclusion, called for three cheers for the German Emperor, in which all the members and spectators present, rising from their seats, enthusiastically joined.

The Crown Prince, accompanied by his youngest children, has left Berlin for Windsor to join the Crown Princess.

An official announcement of the betrothal of Princess Louisa Margarita to the Duke of Connaught, and also of the betrothal of Princess Mary to Prince Henry of the Netherlands, was published in the Berlin *Gazette* on Tuesday. A banquet on the occasion of this double betrothal was given on Monday to one hundred guests in the Adlersaal of the Imperial Palace.

The German Emperor has conferred the Third-class Order of the Red Eagle upon Prince Battenberg, serving as a lieutenant in the Second Hessian Regiment of Dragoons.

Count Schouvaloff has visited Berlin on his way to St. Petersburg, and has had interviews with the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Both in the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet the bills concerning the credit of £6,000,000 voted by the delegations have been brought in. As usual with money bills, they have been sent to the financial committees, who will make their report to the Houses. In the Reichsrath the Poles presented an interpellation about the occupation of Bosnia. In the Hungarian Diet there is one on the same subject, so that an official declaration may shortly be expected in both Parliaments.

We hear from Vienna that the Compromise Committee there on Monday accepted all the proposals of the Quota Deputation on the subject of the compromise with Hungary, rejecting only the reservation that a new arrangement with Hungary would have to be made in case the present Customs duties should be raised or new ones introduced for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the country. The Committee also adopted the motion of Herr Beer for maintaining the proportion hitherto existing of the relative contributions of Austria and Hungary—namely, that of seventy to thirty.

The Compromise Committee of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has discussed the bill relative to the Hungarian Quota, the amount of which it has fixed at 30 per cent, provided that the question of restitution should be settled in the sense of the arrangements recently arrived at between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments.

There were discussions on Eastern affairs on Tuesday in both the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, in reply to an interpellation requesting information respecting the alleged intention of the Government to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the Minister-President said that the views of the Government had undergone no change, whether as regards the end to be attained or as regards the choice of means for its attainment. It had never been the intention of the Government to withdraw the consideration of this point from the European Congress that may be convoked, or to endeavour to solve the question by co-operating with any single Power. The Minister added, "The reports on which the questioners have taken their stand are not worthy of credence, and the Government is in a position to declare all these reports unfounded. Consequently all the combinations made to depend on these reports are stripped of every foundation in fact." In the Hungarian Chamber the discussion on the Vote of Credit began. Herr Tisza said that the policy of the Cabinet of Vienna was simply national, and safeguarded only the interests of the Empire, for the sake of which several points in the Treaty of San Stefano must be modified. They would never, he added, set up a policy of compensation in some of the western provinces of Turkey as their price for tolerating the formation of new Slav States. Part of the vote, he said, would be expended in measures which were indispensable on the Roumanian frontiers.

AMERICA.

In the United States House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Potter, a Democratic member for New York, presented a resolution directing an investigation to be made by a Select Committee into the alleged frauds said to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana at the late Presidential election. The resolution contains the names of Mr. Edward Noyes, now Minister at Paris, and Mr. John Sherman in connection with the frauds. The Speaker decided that the resolution presented a question of the highest privilege, and must be received. The decision was appealed against, but sustained, the appeal being rejected by 128 votes to 108. The Republicans endeavoured to have the investigation extended to Mississippi, South Carolina, and Oregon; but Mr. Potter declined to yield. Subsequently a resolution was offered referring to the threatened raids and rumours of insurrections, similar to the railway riots of last summer, and authorising the President to enlist 75,000 volunteers during the recess, should he deem it necessary.

The debate on Mr. Potter's resolution was resumed on Wednesday, when the Republicans again succeeded in preventing action.

The Senate has ratified the Franco-American treaty relative to the metrical system.

Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister to the United States Government, married in New York last Saturday Senorita Terry, the daughter of a wealthy Cuban planter.

A New York telegram announces the deaths of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, and of General Dakin, the captain of the International Rifle team.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the 10th inst. The Earl of Dufferin, the Governor-General, in his speech on the occasion, said that he would call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the address adopted by Parliament praying that all British America, except Newfoundland, should by Imperial action be declared to be within the Dominion of Canada. His Excellency rejoiced that during his administration this final step to consolidate British interests on the American continent had been taken with so much unanimity, and that henceforth the Dominion would exercise undisputed sway over the northern half of the continent.

Precautions are reported to have been taken by the authorities in all parts of Canada against any attempts at Fenian raids. Along the border arms have been distributed, the militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, for active service, and troops are being enrolled. From Ottawa it is announced that the Premier has had a long consultation with the military authorities.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian rifle team, which will take part in the Wimbledon meeting, will sail for England on June 15.



TORPEDO PRACTICE ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER: PREPARING TO LAUNCH A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated at Montreal by a grand competitive review and sham fight at Vermont, in which the troops will participate.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 6th inst.:—"Splendid rains have fallen, and the weather is very seasonable for growing crops. The River Murray trade is largely increasing; since the River Darling has been opened 20,000 bales of wool have been shipped. The surplus wheat from last season's crop for export amounts to 160,000 tons. Price of wheat at date, 5s. 8d. per bushel."

Two thousand hectares of vineyards in Portugal have been attacked by the phylloxera vastatrix.

A telegram from Yokohama, dated Tuesday, says that Okubo, the Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated. The murderer has been arrested.

A despatch from Havana announces that a terrific earthquake has occurred in Cua, Venezuela, six hundred persons having been killed. A heavy shock was also felt at Caracas.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Tiflis on Tuesday and received a very cordial welcome, the town being decorated and illuminated in the evening.

The Postmaster-General has notified that the Aconcagua (Orient Steam Navigation Company) will leave Plymouth on the 20th inst. for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and will carry letters, newspapers, &c., if specially addressed. "Per Aconcagua, via Plymouth," and posted in London on or before this (Saturday) evening.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, William Dennis, to be Rector of Tubbey, Berks.
Greaves, James, Curate-in-Charge of Finchley; Curate of Hanwell.
Green, Edward; Vicar of Beachley, near Chepstow.
Hayter, T. M.; Rector of Marston Seme, Gloucester.
Lang, William Thomas Wilson; Rector of Thornton-cum-Nash, Bucks.
Moore, Cecil Gurdin; Vicar of Broad Chalke-cum-Bower, Chalke.
Pyne, Alexander; Vicar of Ogbourne Saint George, Wilts.
Sandwith, Henry; Vicar of Thorpe-Salvin, Worksop.
Stapleton, Frederick George; Curate of the Parish Church, Scarborough.
Stapleford, J. G.; Chaplain of St. Andrew's, Dunmore.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of Canterbury reassembled on Tuesday.

The consecration of the Bishop of Lichfield will take place at St. Paul's on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24.

Archdeacon Hey began the visitation of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland on Monday at Malton. He stated that 4000 new churches had been erected during the present century, at a cost of £18,000,000.

Archdeacon Hornby gave on Monday his annual charge to the churchwardens in the Archdeaconry of Lancaster. He said the archdeaconry was free from those changes which were a plain approach to the practices of the Church of Rome.

There has been erected in the parish church of Stapleford, Nottingham, of which the Rev. Thomas Ratcliffe, B.D., domestic chaplain to Lord Churchill, is the Vicar, a handsome Munich east window of five lights. It is in memory of Thomas Whiteley, Esq., who greatly contributed to the development of the lace trade in that district, and is the work of Messrs. Mayer and Co.

Her Majesty in Council has ratified a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for constituting a new archdeaconry within the diocese of Rochester, and for endowing the same. The new archdeaconry will comprise certain parts of the diocese of Winchester and London, all in Surrey, which were transferred by the Order in Council made in pursuance of the Bishopric of St. Albans Act, 1875, to the diocese of Rochester, and will be known as the Archdeaconry of Southwark.

The 224th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Wednesday under the Dome of St. Paul's. There was a full choral service, the choir consisting of 250 voices, accompanied by the organ and a full orchestra. Spohr's overture, "The Fall of Babylon," admirably rendered, preceded the service. The Rev. Canon Fleming, R.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, preached.—In the evening, according to ancient custom, the anniversary dinner was held in the fine hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, a goodly company being present. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. In the absence of either of the Archbishops, the Bishop of London replied to the toast of "Prosperity to the Charity," and the Bishop of Winchester responded to "Church and Queen." Mr. Baker, the registrar, announced the following list of subscriptions:—Collections at St. Paul's, £221; collection at the dinner, £1247; donations from twenty-seven stewards, £880; annual subscriptions, £650; legacies and benefactions, £2200; total voluntary contributions, as distinguished from income from estates and funded property, £5218.

The parishioners of Finchley have presented their late Curate in charge, the Rev. James Greaves, with very gratifying tokens of their esteem and deep regard—a parchment with £200, a fine clock by the working people, a piece of study furniture by the young people, and a framed portrait by the children of the schools. The rev. gentleman is appointed to the curacy of Hanwell.—A silver salver has been presented to the Rev. J. Ross, M.A., Vicar of Haggerston, by the members of the congregation at St. Mary's, Haggerston, for his earnest and indefatigable exertions for the promotion of Church work in the parish and his faithful ministrations during the long term of his spiritual labours at Haggerston.—The Rev. John Creeser, M.A., on resigning the curacy of St. John Baptist's Church, The Brook, near Liverpool, which he has held for upwards of six years, has been presented with a handsome silver salver, an inkstand, and a purse of 50 guineas, by the members of the congregation. The patron (Mrs. J. C. Read) and the Incumbent (Rev. J. C. Read) have presented him with an elegant timepiece; and the members of the choir, the teachers, and scholars of the day and Sunday schools, have all given substantial tokens of their hearty goodwill.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Abbott Scholarship at Oxford, tenable for three years, and of the value of £60 per annum, has been awarded to Mr. Franklin May, scholar and librarian, St. Mary Hall. A second scholarship of the same value, tenable for two years only, has been awarded to Mr. Lansdown Murray, Gilding Exhibitioner, Worcester College.

There was a meeting at Cambridge on Wednesday of the electors to the newly-founded Erlington and Bosworth Anglo-Saxon Professorship, with the view to the election of the first Professor. There were three candidates, but the election fell upon the Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., fourteenth Wrangler 1858, and third (as Middle Bachelor) in the Theological Examination in 1858.

At the annual meeting of the Convocation of the University of London, held on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Dr. Storrar, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the registrar, laid on the table the new supplemental charter granted by the Crown, extending the powers of the University so as to enable it to open all its degrees to women.

Wednesday was presentation day at the University of London, when the chair was taken by Sir John Lubbock, the Vice-Chancellor, in the unavoidable absence of Earl Granville, the Chancellor of the University. It was stated that the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination had steadily increased, and was now 2123.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have approved of the University College of Wales at Aberystwith as one of the three institutions in the United Kingdom where Government scholarships for the principles of agriculture might be had. The other two institutions where holders of these scholarships may enter are the Government School of Science in London and the Royal College of Science, Dublin. For £50 the student can reside at Aberystwith College. The fee for the department is £20, for the regular course £10.

A deputation, representing the Clothworkers' Company of London, the Town Councils of a number of towns in the North of England, as well as various educational and scientific societies in those and other towns, waited last Wednesday upon the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the view of ensuring that if, as proposed, a new University is created at Manchester, its principle shall be that of a confederation of colleges, and that its name may not be a merely local one.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Lightfoot, Margaret Professor of Divinity, has been selected as the representative of the University of Cambridge on the governing body of King Edward's School, Birmingham, of which he was a pupil and an exhibitioner.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, who once represented Portsmouth, has announced his intention of giving £1000 for the founding of a scholarship in connection with the local Grammar School.

The prizes gained by the students of the City class in connection with the Protestant Educational Institute were distributed at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1876) of Mr. Edward Bolton King, late of Chadshunt, Warwickshire, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Louisa King, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife his house in Green-street, with the furniture and effects; to his son Edward Raleigh King the candelabrum presented to him by the electors of Warwick, the tithe rent-charge to which he is entitled of the parish of Tamworth, Warwickshire, and certain real estate; other real estate he devises to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to his son Bolton King in tail; and, after making provision for his daughters, he leaves the residue of his personality to his said son Bolton.

The will and codicil (dated April 18 and May 12, 1877) of Mr. John Ravenhill, formerly of Ashton Gifford, but late of No. 2, Waterloo-place, Weymouth, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 2nd inst. by Philip Ravenhill, the Rev. Henry Everett Ravenhill, Frederick George Ravenhill, and William Waldron Ravenhill, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. Subject to a bequest to a faithful servant, the provisions of the will are wholly in favour of his children.

The will and codicil (dated Oct. 4, 1876, and Jan. 19, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Crawter, late of Cheshunt, Herts, who died on March 10 last, were proved on the 4th inst. by John Crawter, James Death, and James Allsup, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Among other bequests the testator leaves nineteen guineas to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; the residue of his personality he gives to the said John Crawter, and all his real estate between the said John Crawter and Henry Crawter.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1869) of Mr. John Roberts, late of Ty-issa, Llanbadarnfawr, who died on Jan. 16 last at Llanilar, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated March 2, 1878) of Mr. George Cox, late of No. 15, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, who died on March 2 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Henry Symonds, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will and codicil (dated July 20, 1877, and Jan. 3, 1878) of Mr. Joseph Bonomi, late of The Camels, Wimbledon Park, who died on March 3 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by Miss Isabella Mary Martin, Baron Charles Alexander de Cosson, and Richard Inwards, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths to the Royal Academy the portrait of Mr. Prince Hoare by himself, and touched by Gainsborough, and the portrait of his, testator's, father, Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A., by Rigaud, R.A.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that University College, London, and University College Hospital will gain between them £50,000 by the death of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., who was the treasurer to each of these institutions. The deceased Baronet left £10,000 to the West London Synagogue of British Jews. His entailed estates, valued at about £100,000 a year, pass to his nephew, Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P. The Brighton estate alone, which was bought for £60,000, is now, having been covered with valuable houses (Adelaide-terrace, Palmeira-square, &c.), worth in capital value not less than £1,000,000. The bulk of the personal property of Sir Francis, about £500,000, is left to his sister, Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore, of Coldeast, with remainder to her two sons. The Countess d'Avigdor and other sisters take smaller legacies, and Lady Goldsmid, the relict, an annuity of £8000 a year.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershot on Saturday last and reviewed the troops under the command of General Sir T. Steele. There were 13,165 troops present.

Nearly every part of London has lent its name to a magazine or newspaper; and now to the many—some may think too many—of what are known as Society newspapers is added another, called *Piccadilly*, ushered in by a sprightly *Bon Voyage* poem by Frederick Locker. It is printed in large type, on tinted paper of good quality, and contains criticisms, a novelette, and several articles written in the gossiping style which marks this kind of publication. This much negatively may at least be said on behalf of the new venture—that its remarks are not ill-natured, and that it does not become coarse in trying to be smart. Lastly, it may be mentioned that the paper bears on its front a page illustration by Du Maurier.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, which was held at Exeter Hall on the 9th inst. According to the report, the total income last year amounted to £109,348. The ordinary expenditure for the year was £88,168, and the special expenditure, £12,271.

The Colonial Missionary Society, the London Diocesan Home Mission, and the Prayer-Book Revision Society, held their annual meetings on the same day. On the 10th inst. the Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was brought to a close.

The annual breakfast of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at 165, Aldersgate-street, at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Subsequently a meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. R. W. Davis. The movement embraces twenty six young men's associations in London alone.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society was held at the Institution, opposite the London Docks, last Tuesday, under the presidency of Major W. Handyside, R.A. The report stated that much good had been accomplished by means of missionaries, Bethels, free reading-rooms, and schools, together with the distribution of Bibles, books, and tracts to English and foreign seamen. A new reading-room has been opened; and £1700 is still required to complete the purchase of the institution for seamen in Ratcliff-highway. The income of the year was £1279, and the expenditure £1257.

The Dean of Westminster presided on Thursday morning at a breakfast in the dining-room of the British and Foreign School Society, when a portrait of its president, Earl Russell, was presented by the subscribers to the institution. The portrait is an excellent likeness of the noble Earl in his old age, sitting in his wheel-chair under the trees of Richmond Park, dressed in a fur-bound coat, with a fur cap on his head, and holding a report of the society in his hand: it is the work of Mr. J. R. Dicksee.

During the present week the annual session has been held of the Wesleyan Conference District Committees, at which all the local affairs of Methodism are reviewed and examined in more or less detail.

The thirtieth anniversary of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held on the 9th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. John Holms, M.P., occupying the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £2910.

The ninetieth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on the 10th inst. at Freemasons' Hall. The Earl of Carnarvon, pro Grand Master, presided, and was supported by over three hundred brethren. A list of subscriptions of nearly £8400 was announced.

Last Saturday evening the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £3123.

The twentieth annual dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening the chairman remarked that this was not a simple charity. It required that the associate or subscriber should himself contribute towards the object in view. It led to thrift, foresight, and care. The railway servants themselves contributed one half of their subscriptions for the total benefits received. That was a strong inducement to make men help themselves. Nearly one fifth of the railway servants, to the number of 60,000, had become subscribers to this institution. The accidents which caused a claim on this society were often occasioned by the carelessness of the public themselves. Lord Norton proposed "Prosperity to Railway Interests," to which Mr. Allport responded. Contributions were announced to the amount of £1850.

The popularity and success of the movement for establishing the Home Hospital Association are shown by the fact that thirty-two governorships, of fifty guineas each, have been taken up by the most important banking and financial firms in London. The amount raised exceeds £8600.

The Newspaper Press Fund dinner, which takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, promises to be one of the largest and the most influentially attended since the establishment of the society, in 1864. Several of the foreign Ambassadors have signified their intention of supporting by their presence the Marquis of Salisbury, who is to preside, and an unusually large number of Peers and members of the House of Commons have accepted invitations. Prince Louis Napoleon will, it is expected, respond to the toast of "The Visitors." Midhat Pasha will be one of the guests. The musical programme will be under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, and the services of several eminent artists have been secured.

The fifty-first anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which consists of 170 separate houses, will take place at the Alexandra Palace next Wednesday, the 22nd inst., under the presidency of Mr. Edward D. Salt.

The fourth annual dinner of the friends of the East London Hospital for Children will be held next Wednesday—the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., in the chair.

A new oratorio, written by the Musical Professor of Harrow School, Mr. John Farmer, entitled "Christ and His Soldiers," is announced for performance at Exeter Hall next Saturday afternoon, the 25th inst., in aid of the Convalescent Home attached to King's College Hospital. The solo vocalists at the forthcoming performance will be Miss Robertson, Miss Annie Butterworth, Mr. Arthur Hooper, and Herr Henschel; and the band and chorus, which will be under the direction of the composer, will number over 400 performers.

Mr. Mechi has accepted the invitation of the council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution to preside at its anniversary dinner on Tuesday, June 11, at Willis's Rooms.

The Earl of Rosebery has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Colours were on Wednesday presented to the second battalion of the East Kent Militia, at Canterbury, by Mrs. Deedes, wife of Mr. Deedes, M.P. for East Kent, who formerly commanded the regiment.

Colonel Charles O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., late Director of Garrison Instruction in India, has been appointed Commandant of the Staff College, Sandhurst, in succession to Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, who has replaced Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick McDougall as Chief of the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards.

Mayfair will appear next week in an enlarged form. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has written for it a new chapter of "New Ireland," in which he treats of the newest and saddest episode in Irish life—the assassination of Lord Leitrim. To the same number the Rector of Merthyr contributes a personal account of his feeding the 5000 children in Merthyr during the past winter.



THE LINES OF BOULAIR, FROM THE FRONT

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

OUR FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA. | dull and
so on.

the squadron which is still engaged at Gallipoli and in the Dardanelles to protect the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, is a detachment of the British Fleet. The Sea of Marmora, the chief portion of which is situated in the Gulf of Iznik, contains a number of islands, the largest, within a short distance of Constantinople. One of our Illustrations this week presents an extended front view of the Turkish fleet as it was at anchor at Balaklava, near the town of Gallipoli, stretching quite across the isthmus, about four miles long. Between the Dardanelles Strait and the Gulf of Sari; but we have described the topographical situation and the military works of Balaklava upon a recent occasion. Another Illustration, which is likewise upon a recent occasion, shows the British fleet, presents the operation of coaling on board her Majesty's sloop Rupert, at Gallipoli, that ship requiring to take a stock of coal for the consumption of her engine fires. The scenes are depicted, as we were told, in a manner which we could not suppose, which is dear to the British sailor, but in which, of course, he could be unable to indulge while employed in more regular duty; when the sailors, and their faces, have become almost black with smoke, and the atmosphere is filled with a dense fog. Then there is a collision between the carriers of heavy bags and the carrier of a hand-track on deck, occasioning the scene of confusion and disorder in the artist's pencil. The picture is nevertheless, accompanied with much interest and interest, and it is well worth looking at to go anywhere at a few minutes notice. The other part of the fleet, under the immediate command of Admiral Hornby, keeps a constant look-out for possible torpedoes; but has lately been engaged, under the same circumstances, in greater dangers, a remarkable natural phenomenon, the visitation of an earthquake, which is thus described in an officer's letter of the 25th ult.

"About half-past nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 12th instant, a violent tremor of the earth, of a very violent character, which, for the moment, caused no little consternation among their inmates. The dredged torpedo was the first cause that dashed away all minds, but a moment's reflection soon showed us that really there was something amiss. A shock to the ship's company were all turned in at the time of the tremor, but, at the first tremble of the ship, jumped out of their berths and, with a hasty effort to dress themselves, flew up the ladder and fell into the torpedo boats. The day before, a search had been made upon the squadron. That day however, the

In the sky was obscured by thick clouds, but there was no lightning, and the lightnings were perfectly calm. The first earthquake came from the eastward, and, passing through the water, shook the ships in their whole lengths as they lay heads to the east. A second and slighter shock was felt forty minutes later. A third and more violent shock followed, and a light wind sprung up and rain commenced to fall. Izmid Island, which was very low, was washed away, and the houses there were all destroyed. The country around Izmid had been subject to these earthquakes for many years. Izmid Island itself had suffered from this last earthquake, no material damage having been done, and there was no loss of life. Sabanya, a town fifteen miles east of Izmid, was also affected, and the full force of the convulsion there was not less than that experienced at Izmid. Many houses had been brought down in ruins, and many persons are said to have been killed by the falling of the houses. The superstitious Turks in this country professed the fall of some great personage as the cause of the earthquake. The gun-vessel Prince Mihail arrived at Izmid on the 18th. When the gun-vessel Prince Mihail arrived at Izmid, he sent a flag to the admiral, asking him to come on board to inquire as to whether the concussion had been felt there, and was pleased to learn that the Alexandria had experienced it, for had lying at Malta when the shock occurred. The day following he sent an unloaded Whitehead torpedo to this very same Dutch ship, and her captain at first thought that his ship had again received a similar damaging comment from Admiral Hornby. We were greatly interested in the torpedo, and asked the admiral if he could tell us the use of the fleet. The Home Government have recently bought a few of the coasting tow-boats lying at Chanak and at Constantinople. Some of them have already been armed with small guns and are to be used in the Dardanelles. They are to be used in the Dardanelles, and are doing outpost duty in the Sea of Marmora, particularly along the European coasts of that sea and in the vicinity of Rodosto and Galata. To-day a regatta is being held by the squadron sailing ships, and the admiral and his officers are to be present, and will be pleasantly passing away the otherwise monotonous life which his men would have to lead while exiled from home, the race providing not only a healthy consolation between the ships to help them pass away the time, but also a means of recreation for the men whose business it is to maintain peace. Our Turkish and Armenian friends on shore are crowding the landing-places, and wonder what it all means—admiring the flags, the occasional gun,

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO

We present some illustrations of the reconstruction of Portland, a coast-hauling vessel, by Mr. Whitehead, with this extraordinary weapon of naval warfare. The general arrangement of the Whitehead "fish" torpedo may be described in a few words. It is a long cigar-shaped vessel of thin steel plate in sections welded together. The nose section is pointed. The weight of the vessel is about one ton, long from end to end, and each section was 15 in. wide in its widest part, and the steel about a sixteenth of an inch thick. The first compartment, at the head, contains the charge of gun-cotton, to be fired by the electric detonator, which is set off by the current of electricity coming into contact with anything after it has been set in motion. The second compartment contains Mr. Whitehead's great secret contrivance, which gives the operator control over the machine, so that he can turn it to the right or left, and also stop it. In the next section of the torpedo is the reservoir of compressed air, the motive power by which it runs along under water; then comes the motor, and last of all the screw and rudders. There is a float in the middle of the body, and a small stern-post; but of the rudders there are two, one placed horizontally and the other vertically. It is the horizontal rudder which submerges the torpedo and keeps it at the required depth, while the latter being kept upright by the float sinks to the bottom. The propeller has been arranged in the manufacture. Outside the case nothing is seen but a smooth, polished surface, with a small trigger on the upper part of the air-chamber, and a few screws recessed for the reception of fuses. The number of feet of the torpedo section has an index attached, marked in feet, and this has merely to be turned to the required number for setting the torpedo to submerge itself and proceed along at the depth indicated. The trigger is a small piece of wire bent at a right angle for opening the valve; and this is either done by hand when the torpedo is merely launched from a boat, or it is drawn back by a catch at the muzzle when it is shot out of a tube. In order to prevent accidents the trigger is partially shielded, which does not allow the foot to act. The one is drawn up starting, but the other can be arranged as to remain in its place until a certain number of revolutions of the screw have been made, by which the torpedo is carried to the surface.

is hoisted in placed in hatchway, and carried to the men six, remaining in place, it is then hoisted to a the torpedo tube. In practice, it will be No. 1. The diver, the "fish" is made of steel, about six inches wide, and four inches deep, and weighs 1,000 lbs. It is run through a tube for firing, and is fitted in the tail ship, the gun being inside of the hull. The gun is to be used in a boat pull past the gun mount. The gun mount on the stern of the ship, the torpedo tube is to be the of the gun mount. The boat pull past the gun mount. The gun mount on the stern of the ship. Brought alongside, a pair of tongs is lowered over the side and placed over the centre of the fish, and when fairly poised the catch that keeps the tongs open is pulled up, and the tongs close firmly round the body of the fish, the safety-pin being sprung. The gun mount is then hoisted into the ship, and the engines should not be again started and the fish run away with its tongs. When the tongs are firmly secured, the torpedo is pulled aboard, and is either taken to pieces, or stowed away, or put together again for future use.

The order for the new torpedo-vessels for the Royal Navy has been distributed among various ship-builders, principally those of the Medway, at Chatham, and at Pembroke. The first vessel, the *Mesmer*, at Yarrow, at Poynton, has a length of 75 ft., by 10 ft. 6 in. and a depth of a width of 6 ft. 6 in. It will be built entirely of steel, on very fine lines, with a curved deck, and will be fitted with a pair of high-pressure steam engines, each developing 1,000 horse-power, and will be divided into a number of water-tight compartments; it will be difficult to sink one of these boats; and the electrician, steersman, and gunner, who will be on board, will be accommodated in them, and the stokers. The *Sartoris*, armoured torpedo ram, will be built in Chatham Dockyard, will be constructed of steel, and will be 100 ft. long, by 12 ft. 6 in. wide, and 6 ft. 6 in. deep, and 250 ft. high, weight 2,500 tons, and she will draw 20 ft. of water afloat. She will be rigged, but will be built so as to carry a small supply of coal. The outfit will consist of a crew of 12 men, and the ship will be of a general character, and will be built in the form of a cylindrical crown, runs nearly parallel to the water. The crown is 4 ft. 6 in. above the water; but above this will be a flying deck, of a similar character to those of the *Dreadnought*, and the flying deck will be 10 ft. above the water. The flying or hurricane deck will be 10 ft. above the water. The crown will not be fitted as a deck except at the ends of the vessel. There will be a deck house, which will be 10 ft. above the water, and there will be a deck to provide accommodation for the officers. The front end of the ship is shaped into a powerful ram. The ship will carry no guns, but from each side of her ram she will be able to charge the sides of the ship with a number of powerful projectiles. She will also be able to discharge these terrible weapons from a chamber amidships, between the boiler and engine

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

A goodly gathering of peers on Monday signified the readiness of noble Lords to settle down to work after a longer Easter vacation than usual; and the large attendance in the Strangers' Gallery betokened the existence of some public curiosity as to what the Prime Minister might vouchsafe to say regarding the everlasting Eastern problem. But the sphinx-like reticence of the Earl of Beaconsfield was not relaxed. The presence, even in the vicinity of the throne, of a stately Armenian Patriarch (whose sable robes and sable hood offered a strong contrast to the creamy whiteness of the Archbishop of Canterbury's ecclesiastical dress) did not move the noble Earl to break the golden rule of silence. In all probability his Lordship had nothing satisfactory to say. The business of the opening day, therefore, resolved itself into a small compass. First, into the presentation of a few petitions—Lord Leigh handing in one from a meeting of 1500 persons in Birmingham in favour of a prompt meeting of the Congress. A notice of motion was then given by Earl Granville (just back from the Paris Exhibition, and consequently scarcely in harness), on behalf of Lord Selborne, suggesting that it was unconstitutional on the part of the Government to move the Indian native regiments from India to Malta without the consent of Parliament. Earl Beauchamp could not tell Earl Delawarr exactly when the Employers' Liability for Injuries Bill would be introduced; the Continuous Railway Brakes Bill was passed; and the House adjourned after a sitting of twenty minutes only.

Now, on the part of some noble Lords who cannot boast a lifetime of speech-making to convince them that it is a luxury to hold one's tongue, there is a feeling that sittings which become fine by degrees and beautifully less do not support the dignity of the Upper Chamber. Lord Rosebery is one of these. So it happened that, unsatisfied with the promise of brisk debate in the future held forth by Lord Cranbrook (better known as Mr. Gathorne Hardy) taking the oaths and his seat, and by Monday next being granted to Lord Selborne for his learned essay on Constitutionalism, Lord Rosebery took up arms against the bill for creating new Bishops, and suggested what a model young Bishop he himself would have made, in moving as an amendment that the proposed additions should be suffragan Bishops. The noble Earl was placed in a minority of 74, but succeeded in prolonging the sitting, which was further protracted by two speeches on Colonial Finance. In introducing the latter subject, Lord Belmore seemed to be somewhat exercised in his mind regarding the issue of public moneys to Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria. Earl Cadogan gave a fresh instance of his business-like capacity in explaining that what had been done had been quite according to Cocker; and the motion for papers on the subject was agreed to. In the discussion of these matters their Lordships gave up two hours and ten minutes.

Their Lordships sat on Thursday for scarcely an hour, during which they read the Factories and Workshops Bill the third time, and, at the instance of Earl Delawarr, entered into a desultory discussion of the condition of the wives and children of the Army Reserve men, and the allowances made to them by the Government.

COMMONS.

The sitting of Monday-Tuesday, May 13 and 14, should be another red-letter occasion in the calendar of hon. members for the Emerald Isle, for again did they give practical—too practical—proof of their partiality for not going home till morning, long after daylight had appeared. Not without interest was the opening hour. To wit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured, but in vain, to calm the perturbed mind of Mr. Bennett-Stanford by the assurance that Colonel Wellesley had been appointed by reason of his exceptional fitness First Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna. Then, as if to demonstrate that, notwithstanding Mr. Gathorne Hardy had left the Ministerial ranks of the Commons for the elect of the Upper House, there was left one Minister at least without a suspicion of being mealy-mouthed, but with the power of proving his title to the Secretaryship for War by a drill-sergeant's jerkiness of utterance, Colonel Stanley made haste to respond to questions in a tone of voice which might almost be termed trumpet-toned. The number of married soldiers allowed in a regiment, the privileges of militia officers, and the pay of English officers of Indian native regiments—these were the questions the Minister for War had to reply to. And, in informing Sir Henry Havelock on the last-named point, Colonel Stanley had to admit this anomaly—that, whereas officers commanding Indian cavalry and infantry in Malta would get £1836 and £1716 a year respectively, officers commanding English cavalry and infantry regiments there would receive £698 and £564 a year. Still harping on this transport of Indian troops, the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of a motion the purport of which would be:—

That no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace without the consent of Parliament in any part of the dominions of the Crown, except only such forces as may be actually serving within her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Mr. Chamberlain wished for a date for the discussion of his motion regarding the Eastern policy of the Government; but ere the hon. member could be replied to, Captain Pim interposed with a counterblast in the shape of a reference to a resolution supporting the Government adopted by a meeting of working men in Edinburgh. Whereupon Mr. McLaren explained that they might have been "Conservative working men." But Sir Stafford Northcote declined to enter into that question, and vaguely indicated that the motions of Mr. Chamberlain and Captain Pim could be considered when the Marquis of Hartington's resolution is brought forward. A burst of hearty cheering from the Opposition having welcomed Mr. Hamar Bass, the new member for Tamworth, Mr. Hussey Vivian brought the Indian troops on the carpet once more, and displayed much energy and warmth in denouncing the measure of the Government, who had taken "the most high-handed course he had ever known." So soundly did he trounce the Ministry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was roused from his saint-like placidity, and delivered what may be regarded as justification Number One of the Indian move. "Of course (protested Sir Stafford) if we are to assume with him that we have been acting unconstitutionally and taking a step which subjects us, if not to the loss of our heads, at least to an enormous pecuniary penalty, surely it is scarcely worth while to consider whether we have been wanting or not in courtesy." The right hon. gentleman proceeded to inform the House that the decision to have recourse to the Indian auxiliaries was come to at the last Cabinet meeting attended by Lord Derby, on March 27, but that, as the definitive orders were not sent out till April 12, eight days after the delivery of the Budget, he was not in a position to mention the matter in making his financial statement. As to the right of the Government to adopt this course without first getting the consent of Parliament, that was a question still *sub judice*; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be quite prepared to defend the step when the time arrived. Mr. Dodson, in an able speech, the

effect of which was not improved by the speaker's adoption of the tone of a shrewish scold, censured what he called the system of introducing a "loose Budget, then an extraordinary Budget, or a rectifying Budget or Budgets." But Mr. Arthur Mills out of his wisdom found abundant reason for praising the Ministry and all its works, which were as sweepingly condemned by Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Pease, Mr. E. Jenkins, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Laing, and, last straw of all, Mr. Biggar. Mr. Jenkins proceeded to the length of dividing against the Budget Bill, but was defeated by 111 to 19 votes; and a load was taken off the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the money bill being passed at last. There was a lucid interval—still from the point of view of Sir Stafford Northcote—whilst many thousands were voted in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, in the teeth of the objections of Sir Andrew Lusk, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Biggar, and other economical souls. After that there was chaos. The House sat up all night and well into the morning, the theme of contention being the bill for closing public-houses on Sundays in Ireland. There had been the unusual sound of cock-crowing from the Conservative benches earlier in the evening, and this peculiar style of interruption had been eloquently deprecated by Mr. A. M. Sullivan. But, when the public-house measure came before the House, the course adopted by Major O'Gorman and a few kindred spirits was not unsuggestive of considerable partiality for a familiar strain:—

The cock may crow, the day may dawn,
But ay we'll taste the barley brea.

At any rate, from a little after two till about half-past nine on Tuesday morning the Irish members, who have conscientious scruples against passing this Sunday Closing Bill, and so dashing the measure from the lips of their fellow-countrymen on the seventh day, persevered in dividing against it, although Mr. Lowther did all he could to help through the bill, and no progress was made when hon. members at length adjourned to a late breakfast. A suggestion for a compromise, however, has borne fruit, happily for the Secretary for Ireland, and the overworked officials of the House of Commons.

On Tuesday afternoon the House met at the usual time, in spite of this protracted sitting; and Monday next was settled upon for the debate on the Marquis of Hartington's motion. On the prevention of abuses and frauds, Mr. Osborne Morgan secured the appointment of "a Select Committee to inquire and report whether any and what steps ought to be taken to simplify and secure the title to land and to facilitate the transfer thereof." The Attorney-General accorded lukewarm support to the motion; and, at the suggestion of the hon. member for Cambridge, Mr. Morgan added to his resolution "and also to prevent frauds on purchasers and mortgagees of land." In view of the recent appointments by the civic authorities to the recordership of the City of London and the office of Common Serjeant, it may be admitted that Sir Henry James's motion was not altogether uncalled for. It ran thus, as amended by the hon. member for Durham:—

That it is inexpedient that officers elected by any representative body should, in consequence of their being so elected, be empowered to try indictable offences.

The hon. and learned member was supported by Mr. Herschell and Mr. Lowe, among others, but opposed by Mr. C. Lewis with an amendment, and by the Solicitor-General; and the motion was defeated by 102 to 57 votes. Gentlemen of the long robe may be said to have had all the sitting to themselves, and the proceedings were proportionately dry. No less a scheme than a codification of the criminal law was then laid before the House by the Attorney-General. The House was resolved into a jury, as it were, and Sir John Holker gravely introduced his codification bill, which he frankly acknowledged was suggested by Sir James Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law." It was, in fact, Sir James Stephen's bill, which the House, without hesitation, read the first time.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to Irish measures. Mr. Meldon's bill for assimilating the Irish borough franchise to that of England was negatived by a narrow majority—228 against 197; but Mr. O'Donnell's Queen's Colleges and University Bill was rejected by 232 to 26.

An unusually large number of questions were addressed to her Majesty's Ministers on Thursday, but there were very few of any general interest. Dr. Kenney initiated the public business by giving notice that on the following day he would ask the Home Secretary whether the Mr. Benson who had addressed a Conservative meeting at Reading was the metropolitan police magistrate, and if so whether he considers it consistent with the judicial duties of that gentleman that he should take part in political meetings. Mr. Stanhope informed Sir A. Gordon that the Indian Articles of War were applicable to the Indian native forces whilst serving in Malta. In reply to Mr. Meldon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the sums voted for the Paris Exhibition were placed at the absolute disposal of the Commissioners, subject to the control of the Treasury. Under the arrangements the Treasury could not interfere with the Commissioners as to the way in which they proposed to appropriate their funds; and all applications to assist working men to visit Paris must be addressed to the Commissioners. The right hon. gentleman then, replying to an inquiry from Mr. Bennett-Stanford, said that the appointment of Military Attaché was made, in the same way as all other diplomatic appointments, by the Foreign Secretary. Colonel Wellesley had been employed as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, and when the war broke out was directed to hold himself available for any service that might be required. The pay of Military Attachés was charged in the Diplomatic Estimates since 1869, and several military men had been employed in the highest positions of the diplomatic service without having gone through the lower grade. Responding to questions from Sir W. Barttelot and Mr. Dodds, Mr. Cross said that as soon as he heard, the night before last, that disturbances had broken out in Lancashire, and that the residence of Mr. Jackson had been burnt down at Blackburn, he immediately telegraphed to all the towns where disturbances had taken place for full information, and to state what measures were being taken to restore order. He found that the military had been called out before he received the first information, but he was happy to say that no collision had taken place between them and the people. No one regretted more than he did that such outrages should have taken place in his own county. The local authorities were, he believed, perfectly alive as to their duties and the steps they ought to take. He had again telephoned to the local authorities that morning, reminding them of the necessity of preserving order. The Chief Constable of Lancashire telephoned back to him that "rioting had commenced at Burnley; over 100 policemen had been reinforced by two troops of cavalry and infantry, who would be stationed there. No disturbances in the country districts elsewhere have been commenced, but I am apprehensive three men were shot last night at Darwen, near Accrington, by private individuals; particulars not yet at hand. No effort is being spared to restore order and to avert the employment of the military actively. The area now

affected is very extensive. The police in the districts have been for some days reinforced from the other parts of the country." A later telegram stated that the military force had been withdrawn from Darwen by order of the magistrates; but the Chief Constable fears serious results in consequence. The last telegram, dated 2.40 that afternoon, stated that the districts were tolerably quiet, and the military were patrolling. The House went into Committee of Supply, when a prolonged discussion took place upon the first vote—£451,745—for stationery, the items chiefly disputed being £289 for the Queen's Colleges in Ireland and £323 for Mr. Hansard for reporting the debates of the House. After considerable contention, which was principally maintained by some of the Irish Home-Rulers, the vote was ultimately carried.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the "Play Scene in Hamlet" (936) Mr. Keeley Halswelle makes a very bold venture, deliberately challenging as he does comparison between the very fine and powerful work which he exhibits and the picture on the same subject by Daniel Maclise in the Vernon Gallery. But in a theme so eminently suited for dramatic treatment there can be obviously no copyright. Thomas Stothard and William Blake painted each his "Canterbury Pilgrimage;" the stories of Ugolino and of Francesca di Rimini have been treated by a hundred graphic hands; and we should rejoice to see a "Play Scene in Hamlet," not only from the pencil of Mr. Millais (if he would condescend to paint the figures for something under two thousand guineas apiece), but likewise from that of Mr. H. Stacy Marks, who, we feel sure, would be able to adapt his peculiar powers to the production of a very original "play scene." The late admirable comedian, Frederick Robson, was able occasionally to muster up courage enough to avow to his intimate friends that he thought he could play Hamlet; and there is much that is Robsonian in Mr. Marks's dry and subtle humour. Mr. Halswelle seems to have leaned somewhat towards the ideas of Mr. Tom Taylor, as embodied in a memorable dramatic experiment at the Crystal Palace, as regards the scenic arrangement of his picture. The mimic stage is placed laterally to the right of the spectator, instead of fronting him, as in Maclise's work. The varied emotions of the guilty Claudius, the amazed Queen, the bewildered Polonius, the innocent Ophelia, with the Prince of Denmark keeping his glittering eye on them all as well as on the mock murderer on the platform pouring the poison into Gonzago's ear, are all very forcibly interpreted by Mr. Halswelle. The composition is very animated, and the light and shade skilfully balanced; but the work in its entirety must be praised more on the score of its consummate draughtsmanship than of its pictorial adequacy. It is a highly-coloured tableau from an illustrated edition of Shakspeare; but it fails to fulfil all the requirements of the painter's art. We very much prefer Mr. Halswelle at Rome to Mr. Halswelle at Elsinore.

"Lieutenant Cameron's Welcome Home from his Explorations in Africa" (241), by C. W. Cope, R.A., deals so largely with "family matters," mainly concerning Lieutenant, or rather Commander Cameron and his immediate circle of friends and neighbours, that we somewhat doubt the propriety of exhibiting such a work in public. Everybody knows that the gallant officer in question is an undaunted and, indeed, heroic traveller; but in this large picture, representing the explorer with his mother and sisters being drawn in an open carriage by a mob of enthusiastic agricultural labourers from Shoreham railway station to the parish church, there is somewhat too overt an attempt to extort a manifestation of hero-worship for a gentleman who did his duty as thousands of other English gentlemen do their duty every year, and to convert a purely local and private merry-making into a public and Imperial triumph. The parochial clergy in full canonicals, the flag carried by the explorer through Africa, his black boy "Jacko," his faithful dog "Pickles," school children delirious with joy (and the prospect, maybe, of proximate tea and plum-cake), and "the members of the Reception Committee" are all depicted in Mr. Cope's peculiarly clever, conscientious, hard, dry manner. The picture is just saved from vulgarity by the attitude of the sunburnt traveller standing up in the carriage, and with one arm embracing his mother. These two personages are full of unaffected dignity and pathos. We like Mr. H. O'Neil, A.R.A.'s "Loch Leven, A.D. 1568" (281), even less than we do Mr. Cope's Cameronian ovation. Our distaste is not prompted by satiety as regards the always beauteous, always touching, always freshly suggestive story of Mary Queen of Scots. Mr. O'Neil, on the other hand, fails to rise above the dully conventional in his picture. He shows us little beyond a group of hard-featured ladies in fancy dresses. The drawing is careful enough; but the colour is parched and lurid without being brilliant. The vice of hardness in execution is one to which many more clever modern painters seem to be addicted. It mars the effect of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A.'s otherwise most able "School Treat" (567), a wonderfully bustling and pains-taking composition, admirably grouped, full of varied movement and graphic expression; but throughout, in handling, as hard as the nether millstone. Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., has four pictures, all delightfully fresh, smiling, bright in colour, and graceful in treatment, but not evincing any marked advance in the higher qualities of art. Already have we adored mournfully to the lotus garden in which promising young painters are apt to doze so soon as they have been raised to the Associateship of the Academy. "Sweet Margery" (133) is a vivacious fancy portrait; "Lady Clayton" (526) is full of grace and suavity; "Portrait of a Lady à la Rubens" (593) is a happily audacious reminiscence of the great Flemish master's manner; and "J. Alt, Esq." (1324), will doubtless prove highly satisfactory to the original of a very light and shapely "portrait of a gentleman." But the public at large expect better and braver things from Mr. G. A. Storey. They expect pictures as good as "Christmas Time" and "The Blue Girls of Canterbury."

Mr. J. E. Hodgson, A.R.A., sends four pictures, all displaying conspicuous merit. The jovial British tars (presumably belonging to one of Admiral Hornby's ironclads) who are smoking their chiboucks with three grave old Orientals in a Levantine coffee-house in "An Eastern Question" (97); the vigorous portrait of "Major Robert Osborn" (194); the Turkish or Arab bandits dividing their plunder in "Lost—one touch of nature makes the whole world kin" (635); and "The Pasha" (1410), all exhibit marked improvement in design, colour, and handling. Mr. Hodgson has altogether got rid of the somewhat cumbersome style of execution in which he formerly indulged, and is yearly growing more facile and more symmetrical. His humour is as racy and as genial as ever. From Mr. J. C. Hook, R.A., there is but a solitary contribution, a very choice little work, called "The Coral-Fisher—Amalfi" (351). Herein Mr. Hook has for awhile deserted the coves and headlands of his beloved Cornwall, his fisher-boats, fishermen and fish, and his Devonian and Kentish landscapes, for the sunny shores of Southern Italy. But this is only a return to an old love;

since more than forty years ago this accomplished artist made his admirers familiar with the picturesque beauties of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. The episode of life at Amalfi is most delicately rendered, and the little work is full of harmony and brilliance. On the other hand, that empire over English fishing-gounds which Mr. Hook has temporarily abdicated has been assumed *pro tem.* by Mr. T. G. Naish, who in two remarkably able pictures, "A Summer Sea: Scilly Islands" (110), and "Devonshire Trawlers" (459), remind us (without the artist being in the slightest degree amenable to a charge of plagiarism) of the breezy, sunny, and "briny" manner of Mr. Hook; while the brilliance of the colour is well-nigh suggestive of the late William Etty. Mr. J. G. Naish's work is of a very high order. Nothing is slurred and nothing exaggerated in his pictures, which, from first to last, are carried out with straightforward and conscientious decision. As earnest a painter, of a higher intellectual calibre, and of loftier executive powers, is that approved Dutch master, M. Josef Israels, whom Melancholy has long since marked for her own, and who, while he irresistibly appeals to our sympathies in his forcibly pathetic pictures, does not the less cause us to regret his persistence in being the exponent only of intensely cheerless depression or of poignant grief. Mr. Israels is one of the ablest and the woe-fullest painters extant. He is the artist of the inconsolable. He is, pictorially speaking, Amphion—not the son of Jupiter and Antiope, but that King of Orchomenus, who was the husband of the lachrymose Niobe, and was as tearfully despairing as his spouse over the loss of his six sons and six daughters. M. Israels' "Returning Home from the Fields" is a wonderfully well-painted work, largely, learnedly drawn, and in colour and aerial perspective worthy of Cuyp—supposing that eminently cheerful Hollander to have been a chronic sufferer from hypochondriasis and the "blues." But talented M. Israels is consistently, and it would seem incurably, lugubrious; and whatever he paints—babies, paupers, paralytic grandams, drowned fishermen and their widows, or poverty-stricken peasants—the key-note of his performance is always deeply despondent. It is good, perchance, that the bunch of hyssop should be occasionally hung in the festive wine cup, and in Mr. Frank Holl we find another very gifted painter who is assuredly not given to mirth and revelry. We should very much like to hear Mr. Holl's aesthetic opinion concerning Rubens's "Kermesse," or Hogarth's "Modern Midnight Conversation," or Wilkie's "Village Festival." It is quite possible that in private this estimable painter may appreciate humour and even approve of fun; but it is quite as certain that on the walls of the Royal Academy his settled and commendably earnest purpose is, not to make people laugh, but to make them cry. "Newgate—Committed for Trial" is a most powerful and pathetic but irrepressibly dismal picture. Admirers of Charles Dickens who are fortunate enough to possess a copy of the original edition of the "Old Curiosity Shop" will remember the little woodcut, designed by "Phiz," in which poor Mrs. Nubbles, the charwoman, is having an interview with her son Christopher, who is under remand in Newgate on an unjust charge of felony trumped up against him by the demoniacal Quilp and the villainous Sampson Brass. Mr. Holl's "Committed for Trial" is Hablot K. Browne's tiny vignette writ large—that is to say, the incident of an interview between prisoners with their friends in the great metropolitan gaol is enlarged in the picture in the Royal Academy to grandiose and magisterial proportions, and is invested with deeply romantic interest. The visitors, is well known, stand in front of one row of iron bars, while the prisoners take up their position behind another grating opposite; and the space between the two cages is just wide enough for the presence of a warden whose business it is to see that the interlocutors indulge in no improper converse, and that no contraband articles are passed from the outside to the inside of Newgate. The prison drawn by Mr. Holl is a very different one from that described by Dickens and illustrated by "Phiz;" the top-booted, jovial-looking turnkey has become a stern and bearded warden in a *quasi* military uniform; but it is the same wretchedness, the same despair, the same story of human folly and crime and misery. Mr. Holl's picture is so technically excellent as to deserve all the honours of engraving either on steel or on wood; and although we systematically deprecate the adoption by artists of subjects that are squalid, or ignoble, or mawkishly sentimental, or in any way repulsive—it being clearly the mission of art not to repel but to invite and to please—we do not withhold from the painter of "Committed for Trial" the very highest praise that it is within our power to bestow for the fidelity and the assiduity which he displayed.

Mr. R. A. Thorburn, A.R.A., was perfectly justified in relinquishing the practice of miniature-painting, in which he formerly so highly excelled, if he felt himself inclined so to do. But we candidly confess that we like this gentleman far better as a worker on ivory with moist water-colours than as a practitioner in oil, especially in the difficult department of Sacred history or Allegory. "Christiana and her Family accompanied by Mercy arriving at the Slough of Despond" (86) is the reverse of an agreeable picture. In minute smoothness of execution it may be to some extent praiseworthy; but the composition is poor and languid; the colour is crude and staring, and the figure of Mercy is almost a caricature. This figure, nevertheless, has evidently been most carefully thought out, as is apparent from Mr. Thorburn's study in water colours (680) in the Eighth Gallery at the Academy. But Mercy is a mistake, and her harsh thin drapery is distressing to the eye.

Mr. G. H. Boughton's work is as fascinating at Burlington House as it is at the Grosvenor Gallery. In the first-named Exhibition we note with unfeigned pleasure the sympathetic and tenderly painted "Green Leaves among the Sere" (374); but Mr. Boughton's masterpiece this year is "The Waning of the Honeymoon" (172). Beatrix and Benedict have only been wedded, say, three short weeks. It should even seem to them only as the day before yesterday when the travelling-carriage and pair left the abode of the bride's parents amid showers of blessings and old shoes. It is of the period of the Regency that Mr. Boughton is graphically discoursing; and sixty years ago we had not borrowed (inconsequently enough) from the ritual of the Greek Church the custom of throwing handfuls of rice after newly-married couples. At all events, Beatrix and Benedict seem to have altogether forgotten the orange-flowers, the bridecake, the marrow-bones and cleavers (they were in great force at fashionable weddings three-score years since), and the joys of St. George's, Hanover-square. The *Lune de miel* is fast waning into the *Lune rousse*. Madame reads a novel, and yawns; Monsieur whistles, or traces the first proposition of Euclid on the gravel path with the ferule of his walking-stick, or chews the cud of bitter fancies, or sulks. This pouting pair are charmingly painted. The rustic seat, the rustic surroundings, the quaint costume, are all lovingly and delicately rendered. There's just a little touch of melancholy about Mr. Boughton also, but it is no morbid mournfulness. It is a wholesome and chastened—a Tennysonian—*tristesse*, susceptible of being gently succeeded by cheerfulness and mirth. Mr. Luke Fildes we miss altogether from the Academy this year. He has, we hope, some brightly ambitious work on the easel; and we would sooner

that he were altogether absent for a season than that he should be wasting his time and increasing his substance by painting clever but uninteresting portraits. We are delighted, however, to welcome the presence of Mrs. Luke Fildes in a daintily little bit of rurality, "A Berkshire Cottage" (142), and in a positively fascinating albeit wholly unpretending picture called "Peeling Potatoes" (372). The theme is normally a Dutch one. Ostade, Teniers, Frank Hals, Jan Steen have peeled potatoes, to say nothing of carrots, turnips, radishes, and onions, which have become immortal; but Mrs. Luke Fildes's manner of treatment is wholly English. Her potatoes are "Flukes," "Yor's Regents," and "Blues"—true British tubers, in a word; while the comely little housewife who is peeling them is manifestly Mr. Luke Fildes's "Betty," who has ceased to be a dairymaid, and has undertaken those matrimonial cares and responsibilities in which the peeling of potatoes forms so important a feature. But ah! can she boil the potatoes when she has divested them of their skins? Does she attend a local "centre" of the National School of Cookery to hear a certificated lady teacher discourse of things which she but faintly understands. Be it as it may, Mrs. Fildes's picture is full of the brightest promise.

FINE ARTS.

MILLAIS'S "BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR."

A magnificent painting in oil by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., illustrative of one of the earliest episodes in Scott's absorbingly-interesting but gloomily-tragic romance of the "Bride of Lammermoor," is now on view in King-street, St. James's, at the galleries of the Messrs. Marsden, for whom the picture has been executed. Carrying out in his own happily-ingenuous manner the principle of the old saying that "Two are company but three are none," Mr. Millais still adheres to the theory that a dramatic incident can be most lucidly and most eloquently narrated on canvas by only a couple of personages. He is the patron, *par excellence*, of "constant couples;" and to the loving pairs to whom he introduced us in "The Huguenots," the "Proscribed Royalist," "The Black Brunswicker," "The Heart of Midlothian," and "Trust Me," he now adds a most beautiful presentation of the first meeting between Lucy Ashton and the Master of Ravenswood. The bonny but hapless damsel has just been saved from the onslaught of the wild bull in the chase surrounding Ravenswood Castle by a timely bullet fired by the ruined Edgar, who has caught up the insensible Lucy and carried her to the border of a neighbouring stream. The moment chosen for illustration by Mr. Millais is when Lucy, having recovered consciousness, but still dazed with terror and palpitating with excitement, has regained strength enough to walk and is leaning on the arm of her preserver, "unconscious of anything save the support it gave and without which she could not have moved, mixed with a vague feeling of preventing his escape from her, urges and almost drags him forward in pursuit of Sir William Acton." The artist, with one slight and unimportant exception, has followed the description given by Sir Walter of the dress of the fated Master of Ravenswood. Edgar wears a shooting-dress of a dim purple hue, and high boots, with a large loose cloak of deep brown; but for the novelist's "dark Montero cap and black feather," a head-gear which Sir Walter, in all probability, never saw—there has been substituted a very picturesque and becoming Spanish beaver, with a broad-slouching brim. Lucy Ashton is clad in the ordinary walking-costume of a young lady of rank at the close of the seventeenth century; and with pardonable license the artist has indicated the *couleur locale* by draping her bust in a loose scarf of a bright tartan hue and pattern. All the details of the dress of both actors in the scene are executed with a surprising breadth of effect, combined with exquisite minuteness of finish; but it is in portraying the emotions expressed in the countenances of his personages that Mr. Millais has achieved his highest triumph. Lucy's face is a wondrous transcript of pure girlish beauty momentarily overcome by feelings of girlish amazement and alarm; but in the lineaments of the undaunted and self-possessed Master of Ravenswood we see all the majestic yet sullen mien—we read all the secret sorrow, all the brooding spirit of moody passion—"which had quenched the light and ingenuous vivacity of a countenance singularly fitted to display both," so eloquently described by Scott. The figures so superbly painted are enshrined in a landscape full of rare beauty of colour and scrupulous fidelity to nature. The scene is a rocky glen, and adown the jagged moss and fern bordered foreground purl a burn or streamlet. The ferns, and all the wealth of underwood and leaves scattered around in rich profusion—but not to excess of lavishness, for is there any limit to the bounteousness of wild nature?—are painted with botanical accuracy, yet with a dash and vigour so strictly characteristic of the artist as virtually to claim the qualification of being inimitable. There is certainly no living landscape-painter save Mr. Millais who can combine the depth and strength of Ruisdael and Hobbema with the microscopic faithfulness to the *minutiae* of vegetation of Mieris and Van Huysum. Altogether, "The Bride of Lammermoor" will form a noble pendant to "The Heart of Midlothian." The picture of the first meeting between Lucy Ashton and Edgar of Ravenswood, like that of the mournful tryst of Effie Deans and Geordie Robertson, will be engraved by Mr. T. Oldham Barlow, A.R.A.

THE DORSET INDUSTRIAL AND LOAN EXHIBITION.
With the hearty approval and active support of all the magnates and influential people of the county, this exhibition will be held at Weymouth, from Thursday, July 25, to Thursday, Aug. 8. "Its object is to give everyone within the county of Dorset an opportunity of displaying skill in invention, designing, or handicraft, whether it be the usual work of his occupation in life or not." General, local, and—what is perhaps more important than either—ladies' committees, have been formed; and, with the assistance of their active secretary, Mr. Mordaunt Thiselton, their labours cannot but result in success. Sir Frederick Johnston, Bart., M.P., has offered special prizes for the blind; Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., special prizes for essays; Mrs. Serrell, special prizes for knitting and netting; and Messrs. Cassell, special prizes for children; not to mention the scores of prizes in medals and in money to excellence in whatever pursuit may have been followed by either old or young, from dressing dolls to inventions. Such local exhibitions produce healthy excitement among the people, promoting good manners, and inducing self-respect, stimulating industry and invention, brightening their hopes, and widening the horizon of their life. The Earl of Shaftesbury, with his usual kindly consideration in such matters, has given his name as president; and, we need scarcely add, that the scheme has our hearty good wishes.

Mr. P. F. Poole, R.A., has been elected a member, and Mr. J. Fulleylove and Mr. Harry Hine have been elected Associates, of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

At Grosvenor House on Thursday afternoon a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled for the purpose of presenting

a testimonial to Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., as a mark of their admiration and esteem. The testimonial took the form of a mural tablet in Della Robbia ware, surmounted by the South Kensington Museum buildings, with a portrait of Sir Henry in mosaics, being the work of Mr. Moodie, and a marble bust executed by Mr. Boehm, A.R.A. The Duke of Westminster, who presided, reviewed the circumstances which had suggested the presentation, and called upon the secretary (Mr. Grace) to read the financial statement. From that it appeared that a sum of £2924 had been subscribed, of which £323 had been expended on the tablet, £160 on the bust, £200 in advertising, and £2000 had already been presented to Sir Henry Cole. Sir Henry having expressed his acknowledgments, Lord Elcho, M.P., moved, and Mr. Minton Campbell seconded, a resolution to the effect that the mural tablet be offered to the authorities of South Kensington Museum, with the earnest hope that it might be placed in some suitable situation. Lord Clarence Paget moved, and Mr. Godwin seconded, the following resolution:—"That the Duke of Edinburgh be invited to present the marble bust of Sir Henry Cole to the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Albert Hall, with the request that his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to arrange for the same to be placed in the Albert Hall." Mr. Macleod, of Macleod, spoke a few words, and Sir Morton Peto moved, and Mr. Warren de la Rue seconded, that the balance of the subscriptions be handed to Sir Henry Cole.

The Exhibition of important Art-Treasures, the most extensive held in Manchester since 1857, was opened in that town on Thursday afternoon, the object being to extend the School of Art. The Bishop of Manchester and Cardinal Manning were both present, and delivered addresses on the importance of art-culture. Cardinal Manning urged that we should never attain to a higher point of commercial success until we had a better appreciation of art in its various branches.

The Glasgow Fine-Art Loan Exhibition promises to be successful beyond expectation. Nearly 1000 pictures of a high order were offered, and about one half have been selected.

The Painters' Company have again offered prizes—a silver medal and a bronze medal—for competition among the students of the City and Spitalfields School of Art.

A lecture on Pen and Pencil Sketches in Brittany was given before the Fine Arts Society, at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, on the 16th inst., by John S. Phené, LL.D., F.S.A. The lecturer has been in the habit of visiting Brittany for many successive years.—This society announces a conversation, to be held next Thursday, at the Suffolk-street galleries.

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the monument in memory of Lieutenant Frank Tabor, R.N., who was picked up in an exhausted condition, and expired shortly after the sinking of H.M.S. *Eurydice*. The memorial will be erected over the grave in Cheam churchyard.

During the past week Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold a large assemblage of miniature portraits, porcelain, marble columns, and decorative objects, the property of Mr. John Heugh, of Upper Brook-street. On Friday and Saturday they sold a notable collection of ancient and modern pictures and water-colour drawings, the property of the same gentleman. The two days' sale realised nearly £20,000.—Last Monday the same firm sold a large number of pictures and water-colour drawings from private collections; and on Wednesday the sale of the Cruikshank pictures, drawings, and sketches was held at their rooms. The collection embraced about 180 pieces, including engravings, proof etchings, pencil sketches, drawings on wood, water-colour drawings and sketches. The total amount realised was £1010.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLICE.

In Berlin, as well as in London, and probably in every other city of Christendom, the police are sometimes called upon to enforce a cessation of hostilities between two quarrelsome women. This is a difficult and rather dangerous task for the official guardian of the peace, whether he has to deal with English or German viragos, and we can only wish him well out of it. Whatever be the cause of their altercation, it has been carried on to the scandal of the back lane where they live. One of the indignant female neighbours has a chance of getting the magistrate to decide in her favour. The police officer, however, is a man of experience, and of sufficient tact to persuade both parties to keep out of court, where neither could appear without some measure of disgrace. It is, indeed, but too probable that their strife will break out again, still more violently, before many days, and that, instead of scolding and screaming, they will be tearing each other's hair.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Williams, Q.C. (a Liberal) was last Saturday elected without opposition, member for the Carmarthen burghs.

The nomination for Oxford University took place on Monday, when the Liberal candidate, Professor Henry John Stephen Smith, of Corpus, was proposed by the Dean of Christ Church, and the Conservative candidate, Mr. John Gilbert Talbot, of Christ Church, by the President of St. John's. The polling extends over five days; but there is little or no doubt that Mr. Talbot will be returned by a large majority.

The nomination for the election of a representative for Reading, in the room of Sir Francis Goldsmid, took place on Tuesday. There were only two candidates—Mr. George Palmer, biscuit manufacturer (Liberal), and Mr. Richard Attenborough, of Whitley Grove, Reading (Conservative).

Lord Lewisham (Conservative) was on Wednesday returned without opposition for West Kent, in succession to Mr. John Gilbert Talbot, who is contesting the University of Oxford. There had not been an uncontested election in West Kent since 1845.

Mr. Andrews, Q.C. (Liberal), and Lord Castlereagh (Conservative), were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of the county of Down.

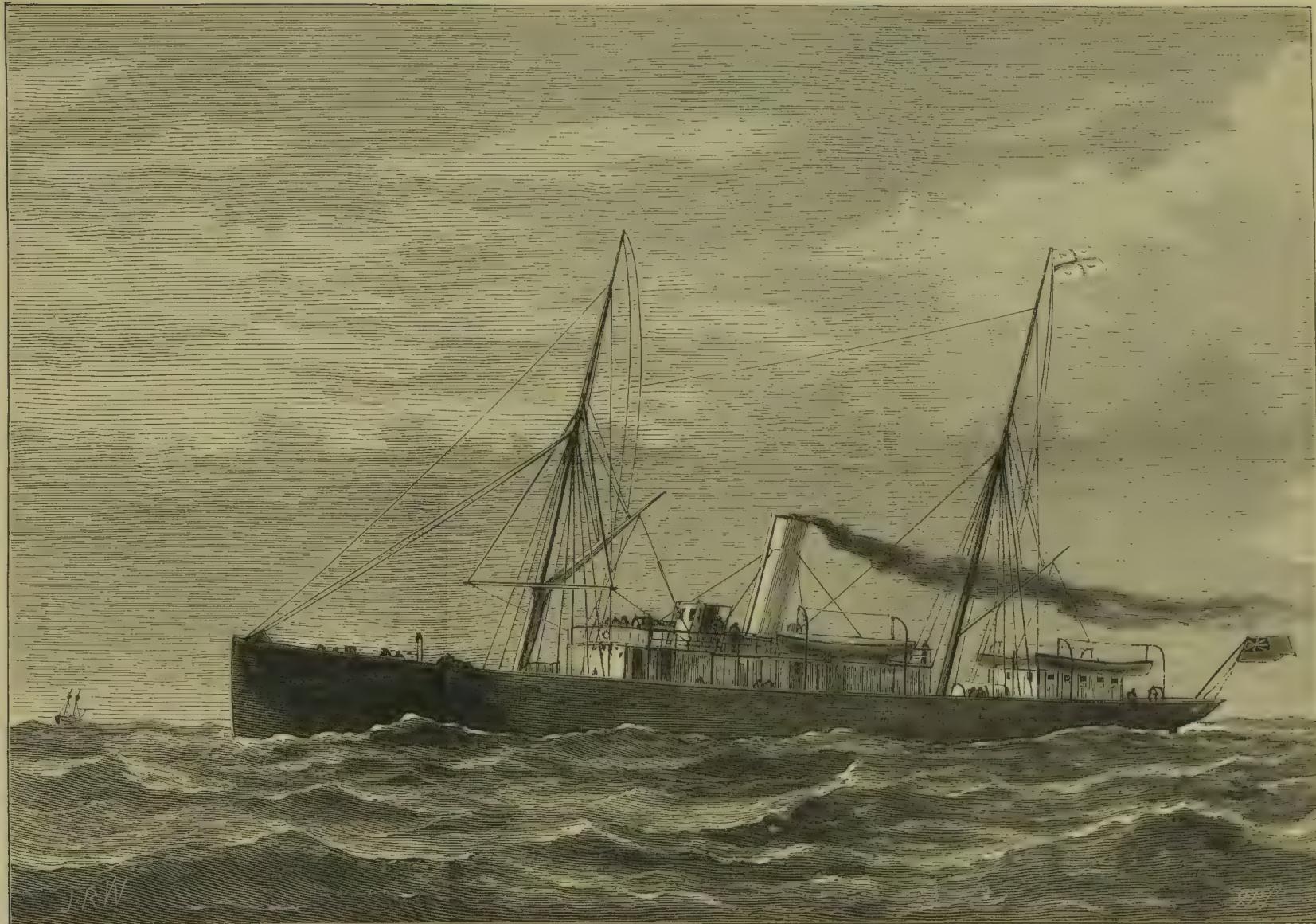
A meeting of the Parliamentary members of the Home Rule party was held last Saturday at King-street, Westminster, to consider Mr. Butt's resignation, when a resolution was adopted appealing to Mr. Butt to withdraw his resignation, and "continue to exercise his leadership without our requiring his presence in the House of Commons, save when it may be his own wish and convenience to attend." It was also resolved that the Government should be asked to give an early day for the discussion of the claims of the Irish people to Home Rule.

Lord Sandon sat for the first time in the Cabinet Council last Saturday. Thirteen Ministers now form the Cabinet.

The chairmanship of the Select Committee on Merchant Seamen having become vacant by the elevation of Sir C. B. Adderley to the Peerage, the Committee have chosen Mr. E. Stanhope (Under-Secretary of State for India) to fill the post.



AN APPEAL TO THE POLICE: A SKETCH IN BERLIN.



THE SCREW YACHT SIREN, FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.

THE TRINITY HOUSE YACHT.

The new screw-yacht Siren, designed for the Corporation of the Trinity House, was constructed by Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Jarrow. Her dimensions are:—Length, 175 ft.; 26 ft. beam. She is fitted with engines of 130-horse power nominal. Unlike all their other boats, she is a screw-steamer. The principal duties of this boat will be placing and removing buoys. Before being handed over to the Trinity House the yacht was carefully tested, both up and down stream, in the presence of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, the Deputy Master, with Captain Drew, Captain Were, Captain Lambert, and Captain Atkin, Elder Brethren, and with Mr. Douglas, chief engineer, at the measured mile in Long Reach. With the tide in her favour, the speed was 14·79 knots. She is splendidly fitted up throughout.

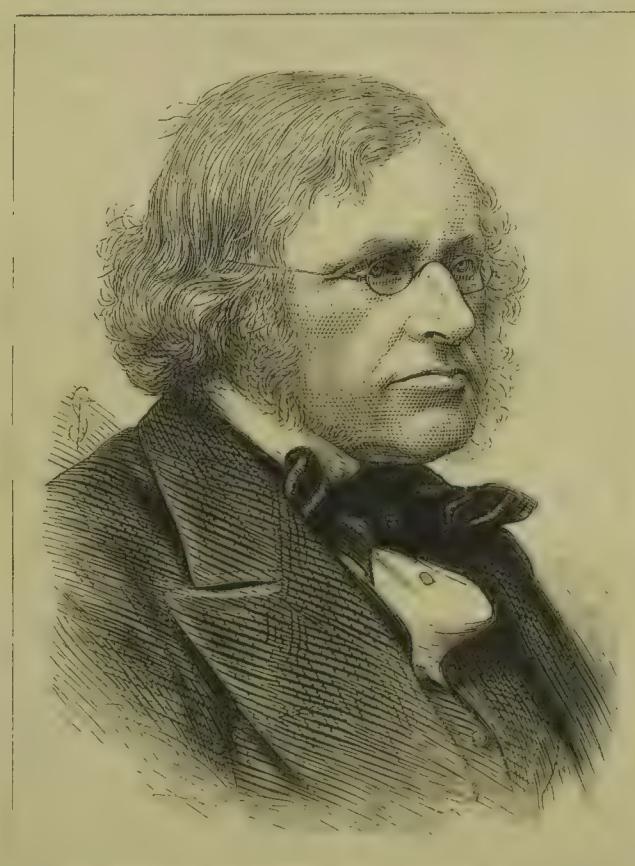
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The history of a private family cruise, for nearly a twelvemonth, on board a first-class sailing and steaming yacht, all round the globe in sunny latitudes, visiting the fairest isles of the widest oceans, makes a delightful book. Such is Mrs. Brassey's narrative, filling the handsome volume called *A Voyage in the Sunbeam* (Longmans), with lively pictures of a great variety of interesting sights on many seas and shores, and with pleasant anecdotes of the social and domestic life of the party on board. This consisted of her husband, Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., their four children, one boy and three girls, and four or five gentlemen, two of whom were naval officers, and one a surgeon. There was a strong crew, with a good sailing-master and boatswain, and the vessel was of course provided with all that could be useful for nautical safety or personal comfort. It seems to have been a perfect floating home for an English family of the higher class bound on a year's tour of circumnavigation in quest of pleasure and instruction. The successful performance of this undertaking by Mr. and Mrs. Brassey will perhaps induce other ladies and gentlemen, who possess the means and have sufficient leisure, to follow their example; and it may, in some cases, be found a beneficial supplement to ordinary education for children. We must acknowledge, in the meantime, on behalf of Mrs. Brassey's readers, the rich entertainment she has liberally bestowed upon us, by her frank and cordial spirit of intelligent enjoyment, the quickness of her observation, and the artless vivacity of her style. The volume is adorned with a large number of wood engravings, very finely executed, mostly from her own sketches, and it is also furnished with maps and charts. It may be convenient to give the intending reader some notion of the route taken by the Sunbeam and her passengers in this voyage, from the beginning of July, 1876, to the end of May, 1877, starting from the Medway and landing at Hastings on their return. Their course was by Madeira, the Canaries, and the Cape de Verde Islands to Rio de Janeiro; then on to the River Plate and through the Strait of Magellan to the Pacific; then coasting the Chili shore to

Valparaiso, which was reached at the end of October; thence directly across that part of the ocean to Tahiti, a run of five weeks, favoured by the south-east trade wind; after one week's sojourn at Tahiti a run northward to the Sandwich Islands, where they spent the Christmas week; then again westward, crossing the North Pacific, to Japan, arriving at Yokohama towards the end of January. After visiting one or two Japanese cities, and traversing the far-famed Inland Sea, but in disagreeable winter weather, they ran down to Hong-Kong and Canton, thence to Singapore and through the Straits of Malacca; they now turned homeward, reaching Ceylon in the last days of March, and passing a week in that island; the rest of their voyage was by the familiar Red Sea and Suez Canal route, and round by Gibraltar. One notable

adventure, off the South American coast, was that of finding a ship on fire, the Monkshaven of Whitby, laden with coal for Valparaiso; and it was a gratifying opportunity for Mr. Brassey and his companions to show kindness to the unfortunate crew, who were saved and taken care of on board the Sunbeam. There was a fire on board the Sunbeam herself upon another occasion, but happily extinguished without very serious hurt or damage. It need scarcely be remarked that most of the places described by Mrs. Brassey, with the figures, costumes, and manners of their inhabitants, have been often before described by other writers, some of whom had devoted much more time to their examination. Her account of the Sandwich Islands, for instance, cannot supply additional information of any value after that given two or three years ago by Miss Isabella Bird, and that of Mr. Boddam-Whetham in his "Pearls of the Pacific." This, indeed, is very candidly acknowledged by Mrs. Brassey herself, and the unpretending character of her work should debar criticism from raising the objection that she tells us little we did not know of foreign lands and seas. It is enough for us to say that her book is very pleasant reading; but she has inadvertently forgotten to acknowledge that the description of Japanese temples, comparing them with the Jewish, is borrowed from Mr. W. Simpson's "Meeting the Sun."

A veteran traveller and sportsman, and popular author of books relating to such performances, is Captain Parker Gilmore, whose name has sometimes been veiled and sometimes openly coupled with the signature "Ubique." His new volume, bearing title *The Great Thirst Land* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), narrates a few months' recent experiences and stirring adventures in that region of South Africa, the inland and upland country beyond the colonial settlements, which is terribly deprived of rain and fertilising moisture, so as to be almost unfit for human habitation. The Kalahari desert, the Great Karroo, and Namaqua Land, towards the west side of South Africa, are nearly as bad as the Sahara, or as the interior of Australia, for the want of water in the atmosphere and in the soil. Captain Parker Gilmore, who had come out from England with a gentleman desirous of seeing the grandest hunting sport under the guidance of such an accomplished professor, did not confine his rambles to one particular district. Though his plans were in some measure disconcerted by the severe illness and retirement of his companion, he pushed forward through the Trans-Vaal, of which he has much to tell us, and crossed the Limpopo to the extensive region inhabited by different Bechuana tribes, where missionary stations have long existed, and where the ivory-hunter or trader has been accustomed to resort. This is the country from which Dr. Livingstone set forth on his first remarkable journeys of exploration; and our readers will perhaps recollect that many sketches of its scenery and natives, from the pencil of the late Mr. T. Baines, have appeared in this Journal. Captain Parker Gilmore's account of the missionaries at Soshong, Messrs. Mackenzie and Hepburn, belonging to the London Missionary Society, is exceedingly favourable. Soshong is the capital of Bamanwatto,



THE LATE SIR FRANCIS HENRY GOLDSMID, M.P.

the country of the Bechuana people now ruled by King Kama, son of that King Sekomi who is spoken of by Dr. Livingstone. It is situated beyond the north-west frontier of the Trans-Vaal, on the border of the Kalahari Desert. Of King Kama, we are told that "he is as good a Christian, as upright and honourable a gentleman, as is to be found in any community." The labours of the missionaries at this place have borne good fruit; and such testimony on their behalf from a travelling sportsman and man of the world, like Captain Parker Gilmore, may be received without hesitation. But his adventures in that country with the lions, buffaloes, elephants, rhinoceros, and diverse antelope kinds of wild beasts are more copiously narrated, though not in a bragging spirit. He seems to have been averse to needless slaughter, often forbearing to shoot when it would have been impossible to make use of the animal for food, or to get valuable tusks or other spoils from its body. The lions, of which there are several different species, appear in that region to possess greater strength and activity than in North Africa. Captain Parker Gilmore saw a good deal of them, which enables him to confirm the accounts given by Mr. Gordon Cumming and other hunters of renown. He has many pleasant anecdotes to relate of his horses, oxen, and dogs, of his native servants, and of the Dutch farmers and Scotch or English traders and ivory merchants whom he met in his wandering course. The concluding chapters of his book are somewhat hurried and confused, so that we cannot exactly follow the order of events; but he seems to have visited another Bechuana kingdom—that of King Sechele—and he afterwards returned southwards, into the colonial territory, by way of the West Griqua Land Diamond-Fields, stopping at Dutoitspan and Kimberley. In a desultory, rambling way, he gives us much information about the provinces of Natal, the Orange River Free State, the Trans-Vaal, and West Griqua Land; but his principal aim is that of amusing the reader with an account of his own experiences in the rough life of a South African huntsman.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thursday at Newmarket last week was an "off" day in every sense of the word; still, the weather was a great improvement on that experienced during the first half of the meeting, and the afternoon on the heath was by no means unpleasant. The First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes was the only race of the day which needs comment; and, in spite of his 8 lb. penalty, Royal, who ran so well at Liverpool, started favourite. He never showed to much advantage, and the smart little Witchery, who was burdened with the same penalty, beat him easily enough, but she had no chance with Despatch and Strathern; and the former, who is a promising son of Queen's Messenger and Catapulta, won very cleverly. On Friday Mida had no chance with Queen of Cyprus at 25 lb.; and then, after three more unimportant events had been decided, the numbers were hoisted for the One Thousand Guineas. There were various sinister rumours afloat with respect to Pilgrimage, and, though before the flag fell 5 to 4 was laid on her, she did not become as warm a favourite as was anticipated. In fact, there is no doubt that she was decidedly lame after her race on the Wednesday, and her near fore leg must have given her trainer a great deal of anxiety. Clémentine was next in demand; but she did not seem to be backed with much spirit, and Strathfleets was known to be temporarily amiss; while Jannette went from bad to worse, and, in spite of being ridden by Archer, was at last quoted at 25 to 1, a price at which a mount of the famous jockey is very seldom allowed to start. Pilgrimage, Jannette, and Strathfleets did not appear in the Birdcage, but joined the other six competitors at the post, and a capital start was effected punctually to the time fixed by the card. The pace was poor for some distance, and at the Bushes Pilgrimage took up the running, with Clémentine and Jannette in attendance. The former of this pair was beaten as they began to ascend the hill, and Jannette, never being able to get on terms with Pilgrimage, was beaten very cleverly indeed by three parts of a length, more than twice that distance dividing Clémentine from Lord Falmouth's filly. Thus, after an interval of thirty-eight years, the Crucifix feat has once more been performed; and, though Pilgrimage is quite likely to tread still further in the footsteps of Lord George Bentinck's favourite, and add the Oaks wreath to her other laurels, it is possible she will break down in her training; while Jannette, though notoriously amiss, ran so extremely well that she ought to make a grand bid for victory at Epsom. The Newmarket Stakes was remarkable for the first defeat of Hydromel, and Reefer made such an example of him that it is clear that he has been very fortunate in meeting very bad ones in his previous races, and has no possible chance for the Derby.

The reduction of the Chester Meeting from four to three days is undoubtedly a step in the right direction; but we fear that the fixture will never regain its old importance, and the racing on the first day was so poor that the success of Trapper, a son of Hermit and Rat Trap, in the Mostyn Stakes, is all that we need mention. A great improvement in every respect was perceptible on Wednesday, when the number of spectators had increased in a very marked degree. It was rather a surprise to find ten starters for the Chester Cup, as, for the past fortnight, favourite after favourite had joined the list of the "missing," until we began to think that the field would be the smallest on record. Still, it must be admitted

that the ten were made up of some very moderate horses, and it is not surprising that old Pageant (8 st. 12 lb.) was backed down to less than 2 to 1 to repeat his victory of last year. With his heavy weight, Pageant of course lay off until turning into the straight, when he came to the front, and, shaking off Woodlands (8 st. 2 lb.), won in a canter by three lengths; Jester (7 st. 3 lb.) was six lengths behind Mr. Swindell's unlucky horse, and Miss Pool (5 st. 9 lb.) nearly cut him out of a place. Odds were laid on Trapper for the Badminton Stakes, but he proved quite unable to give 10 lb. to Wild Lyon, a son of Wild Oats and Bess Lyon; and this promising colt, together with St. Augustine and other winners, is a capital advertisement for the Cobham sire. The Australian team of cricketers have landed safely in England, and will play their first match against the Notts Eleven at Nottingham on Monday next and the two following days.

The match at Lord's between the M.C.C. and Ground and England concluded on Tuesday, the result being a victory for the latter team.

The first championship meeting of the Bicycle Union took place last Saturday at Stamford-bridge. The two races decided were the two miles and the twenty-five miles championship. The respective winners were Mr. Keith Falconer and Mr. Weir.

A competition (to continue through the week) was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, between the principal bicyclists of Great Britain and two horsemen—Mr. Newsome, of Yorkshire, and M. Leon, the well-known Mexican rider. The competitor, whether bicyclist or horseman, who covers the greatest distance is to receive £200 and a cup, value £80; second best, silver cup and £50; third, gold medal and £25; fourth, £15 and silver medal; whilst the succeeding two, should they compass upwards of 800 miles, will receive respectively £10, and £5 will also be presented to any of the other performers who may continue on the track three days.

Ten thousand young bull trout, presented by Mr. Frank Buckland, have been placed in the waters watched by the Windsor and Eton Angling Preservation Society.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held last Saturday at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the annual report and balance-sheet, and balloting for new members from a numerous list of candidates for admission into the senior yacht club of the kingdom—Commodore the Earl of Wilton presiding; and Mr. Grant, the secretary, presented the annual report and balance-sheet, showing that the club was in a most flourishing condition, and arrangements were made for the coming season. The regatta will take place at Cowes at the usual time in August next.

The first match of the season of the Royal London Yacht Club took place on Tuesday, when the prizes offered for competition were £20 for cutters exceeding ten tons and not exceeding twenty tons; and a prize of £10 for cutters not exceeding ten tons. The course was from Erith round the East Blyth Buoy and back to Erith. The Vanessa and Lily took the prizes.

The Royal London, the Erith, and the Corinthian Yacht Clubs all opened their season last Saturday at and near Erith.

We have received "Riding Recollections," by G. J. Whyte-Melville, from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly. Everything by the veteran sportsman is well worth reading, and this book is no exception to the rule. Directions for every possible contingency on the road or in the hunting-field are given at length, and "the reason why" is laid down with a clearness and lucidity that tell of a thorough knowledge of the subject, gained by many a long day spent in the saddle. Nor is the work a mere series of riding lessons, but, interspersed with many a reminiscence of good things in the shires and provinces, can be read with pleasure by the accomplished horseman as well as with profit by the ambitious tyro. The genuine love for the horse displayed throughout its pages is a pleasing feature of it; and if some of the "Booted and Spurred," to whom it is dedicated, would take the Major's words of wisdom to heart, the "Bridled and Saddled" would often be treated with more consideration.

Messrs. Bailliere, Tindall, and Cox, King William-street, Strand, have just published a very handsome volume on "The Management and Diseases of the Dog," by John Woodroffe Hill, F.R.C.V.S. The first part of the subject is scarcely treated as fully as it might have been; but, after all, the treatment of the dog in disease is by far the more important part of the work; and in this the author leaves nothing to be desired. Causes, symptoms, and treatment are all set out in the plainest possible manner; and anyone accustomed to the care of dogs should be almost independent of the veterinary surgeon when armed with this book.

"The Sportsman's, Tourist's, and General Time Tables and Guide to Scotland" has just been issued, for the sixth year, from the office of the *Perthshire Constitutional*, 52, Fleet-street. It will appear monthly during the holiday season, and will be found as useful as ever.

The appointment of Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, vacant by the death of the Hon. A. W. Ashley, late Treasurer of the Household to Queen Adelaide, has been conferred on the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of New Windsor.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. W. Crundall as Consul at Dover for the King of the Belgians.

The Merchant Taylors' Company has given £10 10s. to the funds of the Church of England Young Men's Society.

Mr. William Henderson, chief constable and superintendent of the Leeds police force, has been appointed superintendent of the Edinburgh police force.

The British Museum is open till eight o'clock every Monday and Saturday. The number of visitors to the general collections last year was 539,281.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held, by permission, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, next Tuesday afternoon.

The City Liberal Club, instituted shortly after the general election of 1874, and carried on, since Dec. 1 in that year, in a temporary club-house in Queen-street, now occupies its permanent home in Walbrook.

The Royal Horticultural Society's great flower show will be held under the large tent on the 28th inst., and three following days. The prizes to be awarded amount in value to £1000. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will attend.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved not to proceed further with the two bills relating to the water supply of the metropolis, on the ground that there is no chance of their being passed this Session.

Dr. Frankland, in his analysis of the water furnished to the metropolis during April states that the water drawn from the Thames and Lea showed a marked improvement upon those supplied in March, and all the samples had been efficiently filtered before delivery.

On Wednesday evening, by the permission of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held a conversazione in the South Kensington Museum, which, like those of previous years, was attended by a very large company.

The Wiltshire Society, established to apprentice children of poor Wiltshire parents settled in London, has apprenticed 508 children, of whom seventy-one are now serving, and has recently elected fifteen more children to their gifts. Mr. W. W. Ravenhill, of 5, Fig-tree-court, is the honorary secretary.

In a case which came before the Wandsworth police magistrate on Monday a man was charged with having taken a nest of young sparrows from Wimbledon-common, contrary to the by-laws. A penalty of ten shillings was imposed, with the alternation of seven days' imprisonment.

The School Board for London, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—agreed to arrangements for the examination of candidates for the scholarships to be competed for next June. There are seven scholarships open to competition, four of them for boys, two for girls, and one for either a boy or a girl. The works committee were instructed to prepare the necessary plans for an infirmary and a swimming-bath in connection with the school-ship Shaftesbury.

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held on Monday afternoon, at which it was resolved to oppose that portion of the London and North-Western Railway Bill now before Parliament which would allow the construction of level crossings in Skinner-street and Primrose-street, to the annoyance and danger of the public. It was stated that a new street, which the Metropolitan Board of Works were constructing at a cost of £70,000, would be practically useless if the crossings were permitted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in May was 81,072; of whom 39,750 were in workhouses and 41,322 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877 and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1088 and 8280 respectively; but compared with the corresponding week in 1876 they show an increase of 106. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 803, of whom 516 were men, 228 women, and 59 children.

There were 2443 births and 1383 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 51, whereas the deaths were 91 below, the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 80, 63, and 60 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 48 last week. Of these 33 were certified as unvaccinated (including 10 of children under five years of age), and 13 as vaccinated; in the remaining 14 cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four preceding weeks had declined from 497 to 284, further fell last week to 225, and were 40 below the corrected weekly average; 112 resulted from bronchitis and 71 from pneumonia. The mean temperature was 56° 7 deg., being 5° 2 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 33·5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 106·2 hours.

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A FINGO CAMP AT FORT FORDYCE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Ferocious Dhoolie—I mean, of course, the Sepoy, or Cipaye, or native Indian soldier, call him what you will—being at present indisputably the hero of the day, and the propriety of his employment beyond the limits of our Indian Empire having become a hotly-discussed Constitutional question, politicians (we are all, especially the ladies, politicians just now) may be fitly reminded of a noticeable instance of dusky Indian troops in the service of Great Britain being sent beyond sea to fight white Christians. The transaction took place in the year 1762, when we were at war with Spain. The British Government had projected the invasion of the Isthmus of Panama; but, on second thoughts, it was determined to attack the Philippines. Admiral Cornish took on board at Madras a force of 2300 men, commanded by Colonel William Draper, and set sail for Manilla.

The cheer-producing city in question was very gallantly defended by the Spanish Archbishop, who was also military governor of the place, but who had only some eight hundred white regulars at his back. On the twelfth day after our force had been landed the outer works of Manilla were taken by storm; but I read in the "Comprehensive History of England," by the Rev. Thomas Thomson and Charles McFarlane, "Draper's forces, in which there were many more Sepoys and Lascars (?) than native British, began to plunder and destroy, and to subject the unfortunate place to all the horrors of war." It is obvious that (as the leopard is always changing his spots and the Ethiop the colour of his skin) no Sepoy troops would be guilty in 1878 of the dark deeds which they committed at Manilla in 1762. Besides, the Philippines are in Asia. Once landed in Europe, the Ferocious Dhoolies would all be as brave as lions and as gentle (when the fighting was over) as lambs.

Mem.: The articles of capitulation when the Philippine citadel was finally surrendered by the bellicose Archbishop were drawn up by Colonel Draper, who piqued himself on his scholarship, *in Latin*. He was the last English commander, I apprehend, who made a public display of his proficiency in that ancient tongue (which Marlborough, by-the-way, who has been stigmatised as illiterate, wrote, in addition to French, German, and Dutch, with tolerable precision and fluency). The captor of Manilla had need of all his scholarship when, seven years afterwards, the terrible "Junius" began his attacks on Sir William Draper.

To his life-sized "Academie" (as the French call a study from undraped nature) at Burlington House Mr. Alma-Tadema has given the title "A Sculptor's Model," and to this he has added, in a parenthesis (*Venus Esquilina*). The art-critic of this Journal, who has already noticed Mr. Tadema's fine work, has permitted me to mention in the "Echoes" a few facts relative to the *Venus* of the Esquiline, or *Venere Esquilina*, which, in a sadly shattered condition, was dug, a few years since, from the slope of the hill at Rome from which her sobriquet is derived. First her bust was found, then her head; subsequently her lower extremities, and ultimately her left hand. But the arms, which are broken short off at the shoulders, are still missing; and the attitude which Mr. Alma-Tadema has given to his stately "model"—that of binding a fillet round her glossy curls (which in the original statue hang in stark and dank locks, as though heavy from the moisture of the bath from which she has just emerged)—is thus a purely supposititious one, arrived at after deep deliberation by the ingenious Italian archaeologists. Mr. Tadema, again, makes his model lean slightly on a tall branch of palm (or myrtle?); but the statue discovered in the Esquiline finds support from a kind of baluster partially covered with drapery, and round which is twined a serpent. I fail to recollect a serpent among the symbolic attributes of Aphrodite; but I have seen it on old coins as emblematic, in addition to the butterfly, of Psyche or the Immortal Soul.

Mem.: Very beautiful engravings of the statue in its mutilated condition and under its supposititious aspect, with the arms restored, are given in the "Illustrazione Italiana" for December, 1875. Many archaeologists incline to the opinion that the statue dug out of the Esquiline Hill, and which is of Roman execution of the period of Commodus, is a copy from a much older Greek original, the famous *Venus of Scopas*, which was wont to adorn the Temple of Brutus Calliachus in the Flaminian Circus at Rome. If this hypothesis be correct, the sculptor depicted by Mr. Tadema would not have needed a living model for his figure. He would have instructed some Brueckner of the period to obtain for him a *formatura*, or mould, from the statue in the Flaminian Circus.

I went last Saturday to the annual festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund. Of the other Benevolent Society, which is not general, but is based on the principle of provident care, I had something to say in this column a week or two since. The banquet on Saturday was at Willis's Rooms: there must have been more than two hundred artists and friends of art present; and the subscriptions and donations amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds. The President of the evening was Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., who, after most gracefully and effectively proposing the usual loyal toasts, delivered, as the "speech of the evening," in advocacy of the claims of the charity, one of the most polished, the most pathetic, and the most eloquent orations that, with admiration and astonishment, I ever listened to. The matter was as good as any speech that the late Lord Lytton wrote and recited, but the manner was certainly not Bulwerian. It was much better. The illustrious novelist and statesman never got, orally, beyond the first stage of Demosthenes's experiment on the sea-shore. There were always a few pebbles in the late Lord Lytton's articulation. But Mr. Leighton spoke with a voice as clear as a silver clarion, with excellent emphasis, and in perfect rhythm.

Everybody knows that Mr. Leighton is a most accomplished and versatile artist: that he is a painter, a sculptor, a linguist, and a musician. And it is because I have an intense admiration for his genius and capacity that I deprecate the injudicious eulogy bestowed on him by Mr. Charles Barry, and subsequently by Lord Elcho, who respectively called him "the modern Michael Angelo." No, no, Mr. Barry; no, no, my Lord. An Admirable Crichton, a Pic de la Mirandole, Mr. Frederick Leighton may be; but the facile, gentle, refined painter of the "Daphnephoria" must not be compared with the colossal and terrible Buonarotti. I went home on Saturday night and took down Dupper's "Life of Michael Angelo," and injured the scant remains of my eyesight by poring, through a magnifying-glass, over that wonderful outline engraving of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. And, full of that awful iconography, I went to bed and dreamt of the great days of old when there were giants in the land of Art.

Ere many weeks are over most of us will be called upon to make up our minds as to the particular watering-place which we shall patronise when the turmoil and the travail of the Season are over. Patrons of watering-places may be broadly divided into two classes:—those who are invincibly faithful to

their old marine loves, and those who are not averse upon occasion to wooing new ones. Being a fogey, I belong to the Constant class. Brighton, with an occasional trip to Hastings and St. Leonards, Eastbourne and Bognor, will be, to the end of my chapter, "quite good enough for the likes of me;" and even the delights of Scarborough, with its Spa, its aquarium, and Mr. Sarony's palace of photography, have never made me waver in my allegiance to the peerless Queen of the South Coast. Seekers after new watering-places tell me, however, of a new maritime health resort which is rapidly coming to the front, and bids fair to attract crowds of visitors this autumn. This is Hayling Island, a charming little *villetta* on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex, ten square miles in extent, with a sea front (south-western aspect) of five miles to the British Channel, and connected by a short branch with Havant, on the London and Portsmouth line of the Brighton and South-Western railways.

People tell me that the lanes of Hayling Island are most beautiful and romantic; that from the sands you can see the verdant shores of the Isle of Wight and the busy shores of Southsea and Portsmouth; that the bathing is good, the climate exceptionally salubrious, bracing, and free from damp; and that the hotels and lodgings are excellent. I am afraid that, loyal Brightonian as I am, I shall be compelled to run down to the new watering place, since I learn that there is an oyster fishery near South Hayling, and that the island is one of the few localities in this country where oysters can be obtained in the season at anything like a reasonable cost. The temptation to take a train forthwith to Hayling is almost too strong to be resisted by a valetudinarian who likes oysters, but who objects to pay three shillings a dozen for those bivalves.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of last week was the reappearance of Madame Adelina Patti, who returned on the Thursday, when she repeated one of her finest performances, that of Caterina in "L'Etoile du Nord." Again the great singer displayed her rare vocal gifts and accomplishments in the several important situations, including the quaint couplets, the characteristic tambourine song, the duet with Peter, and the prayer in the first act. The grace and charm with which these were rendered were finely contrasted by the impassioned delivery of the music in the tent scene, where Catherine, disguised as a recruit, incurs the penalty of death for military insubordination. Admirable also was the performance of the great artist in the last act, the scene of Catherine's madness, her return to reason, and union with Peter. Here the execution of the bravura air, with two flutes obbligati, was, as heretofore, a splendid display of rare executive art. Mdlle. Smeroschi, as Prasocia, sang with brilliant effect, and the characters of the two vivandières were efficiently filled by Mdlles. Ghiotti and Cottino. As on previous occasions, M. Maurel sang and acted finely as Peter, and Signor De Bassini, whose recent début we have already noticed, improved on the impression previously made by his performance as Danilowitz. Other characters were cast as before—Gritzenko (the Corporal), Signor Ciampi; Giorgio, Signor Sabater; Rainaldo, Signor Capponi, &c. The camp scene was the same display of stage splendour as hitherto.

On Friday "Ernani" was repeated, with the same cast as before, except the important character of Elvira, in which Mdlle. Smeroschi sang with brilliant effect.

On Saturday Mdlle. Albani repeated one of her well-known performances, that of Elvira, in "I Puritani," with all the charm and power of former occasions. The cast of the opera was in other respects also as before.

On Monday Madame Adelina Patti made her second appearance this season, and gave that splendid performance of Dinorah which has been for several years a special attraction. As Corentino, Signor De Bassini made a still further advance by his clever singing and acting. The cast was otherwise as before, having included Mdlle. Sinnerberg as the Goatherd, M. Maurel as Hoel, Signor Capponi as the Hunter, Signor Sabater as the Reaper, &c.

On Tuesday "Rigoletto" was given, with a familiar cast, including the important feature of Mdlle. Albani's impersonation of Gilda.

For Thursday "La Traviata" was announced, with Madame Adelina Patti as Violetta, and the first appearance this season of Signor Nicolini as Alfredo. Yesterday (Friday) "Tannhäuser" was to be repeated; and this (Saturday) evening "Un Ballo in Maschera" is to be performed.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Les Huguenots" was given on Thursday week, with several changes from the cast of former occasions. In the arduous character of Valentine, Mdlle. Mathilde Wilde made her first appearance in England, and produced a very favourable impression, although under the evident influence of nervous anxiety. An extensive upper range of voice and considerable dramatic feeling were nevertheless manifested in the duet with Marcello in the "Pré aux Clercs," and in that with Raoul in the following act, with which the opera terminated on this occasion. Miss Cummings as Urbano made her first appearance here, and was very successful in her delivery of the Page's two songs, in which her fine contralto voice and good style were favourably displayed. The first aria, "Nobil donna," had to be repeated. With increased familiarity with the stage, Miss Cummings's performances will gain in effect. Signor Dondi as Marcello was favourably received on his first appearance here. He gave the "Pif-paff" song with effect, although his voice is scarcely deep enough for the music. He appears to be accustomed to the stage, and will probably improve the position already made. Mdlle. Marimon's brilliant and refined singing as Margherita di Valois was a repetition of a well-known and important feature in the performance of the opera, which again included the valuable co-operation of Signor Del Puente as the Count di Nevers and of Signor Rota as Count di St. Bris, and other familiar details.

On Saturday, Madame Etelka Gerster made her first appearance this season, as Amina in "La Sonnambula"—the character in which she made so successful a débüt here in June, last year. Great as was the effect then, and subsequently, produced, it was enhanced on Saturday, when the artist was received throughout with enthusiastic applause, especially after the bed-room scene, the fall of the curtain having been followed by a special demonstration. Madame Gerster's exceptionally high range of voice, her brilliant execution, excellent shake, and command of both the staccato and legato styles, were admirably manifested in the latter portion of the opening cavatina, and still more in the final bravura air,

"Ah! non giunge," which was a truly admirable display of florid execution and elaborate ornamentation. Her expressive power was also evinced in the duet with Elvino, "Prendi l'anel," while in the music of the bed-room and sleep-walking scenes the artist sang with intense pathos and dramatic feeling. Her performance was altogether a genuine success. Signor Fanelli as Elvino sang finely; Signor Del Puente was an

excellent Count Rodolfo; and the cast otherwise was also as before.

On Monday "Les Huguenots" was repeated, cast as previously; and on Tuesday Madame Gerster obtained another success by her brilliant singing as Elvira in "I Puritani;" Signor Marini having made his first appearance in this theatre as Arturo, in which character he sang with great effect.

On Thursday Signor Campanini was to reappear, after an interval of two years, as Faust; yesterday (Friday) Madame Gerster was to make her third appearance here, as Lucia; and to-night Marchetti's "Ruy Blas" is to be given for the first time this season, with the return of Mdlle. Caroline Salla.

The twenty-fifth—and closing—concert of the twenty-second series of Saturday afternoon performances at the Crystal Palace took place last week, when Beethoven's choral symphony was the last item of the programme, and formed a grand and appropriate climax. The orchestral movements which precede the final part—the vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy"—were admirably rendered by the band, conducted by Mr. Manns. The solo vocalists were Mdlles. Thekla Friedländer and Redeker, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. L. Williams; and the choral portions were rendered by the Crystal Palace choir. The symphony was preceded by a miscellaneous selection. The usual supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns takes place next Saturday.

We spoke briefly last week of the first of the two grand operatic concerts announced at the Crystal Palace. This was a great success, the attractive performances of Madame Albani and other members of Mr. Gye's Royal Italian Opera company having drawn a large attendance. At the second concert, on May 29, Madame Adelina Patti is to sing.

An interesting event will occur at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday afternoon—the reception of Gilmore's celebrated band, on its arrival from America, en route to the Paris Exhibition. A great military and choral concert will be given on that and the following day, including the co-operation of the Crystal Palace band and those of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Scots Guards, Royal Engineers, and Royal Artillery. American music will, of course, form a feature in the programme.

The new musical season at the Alexandra Palace was inaugurated last Saturday afternoon by a special concert, at which the performers—including the palace band and the auxiliary forces of the Coldstream Guards, directed by Mr. F. Godfrey—amounted to upwards of 1000 in number. Among the principal features of the concert was the fine finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley," the all-important soprano solo in which was effectively sung by Madame Rose Hersee, who also gave Weber's scena, "Softly sighs." Other successful solo performances were those of Madame Autoine Sterling in the contralto song, "Quando a te lieta" from "Faust," and "The Meeting of the Waters;" Mr. Lloyd in the scena, "O, 'tis a glorious sight," from Weber's "Oberon," and "Wake from the grave," from Loder's "Night-Dancers;" and Mr. Pyatt in the air, "Qui sdegno," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico." Mr. F. Archer conducted the concert with skill and care. Among forthcoming musical events at the Alexandra Palace, a "Mozart Festival" is announced for June 1, a "Beethoven Festival" for June 29, and a "Mendelssohn Festival" for July 27.

The Bach choir closed its series of three concerts last Saturday afternoon with a repetition of the grand mass in B minor ("Die Höhe Messe"), which has now been given four times by this institution. Of the sublimity of the music we have more than once spoken, and need now therefore only say that it was again worthily rendered in its several phases, orchestral, choral, and solo, the principal vocalists having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Henschel. Mr. Otto-Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ as before, the band having comprised many of our best instrumentalists, headed by Herr Straus as principal first violin.

Mr. Charles Hallé's third recital took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme included Brahms's grand sonata in F minor (op. 5) for piano solo; Schumann's "Phantasiestücke," for piano, violin, and violoncello; Goldmark's "Suite" in E for piano and violin; and other interesting and more familiar works. Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were again Madame Norman-Néruda (violin) and Herr Franz Néruda (violoncello).

A concert was given at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, on Wednesday evening, by the Mid-Surrey Orchestral Society, in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, situated at Addlestone, in Surrey.

Among the other concerts of the week were the fourth of Messrs. Wheatstone's concertina concerts, at Langham Hall, on Monday evening; the matinée of Mr. Charles Gardner (pianist) and the concerts of Mr. G. Gear (pianist), of Mdlle. Enquist, the well-known vocalist, on Tuesday; and of Mr. Ambrose Austin, the worthy manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday. The first of Herr Franke's new series of "Chamber Music Concerts" was given on Tuesday evening at the Royal Academy of Music; where on the following evening that sterling pianist Mrs. Ralph (Miss Kate Roberts) and her husband, the well-known violinist, gave the first of a series of three classical chamber concerts.

Miss Elizabeth Philp—well known as a successful producer of songs and ballads—has announced her annual concert to take place at St. James's Hall next Monday evening, when an interesting and varied selection of vocal and instrumental music will be performed by eminent artists.

We have already drawn attention to the forthcoming production, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, of the music of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto" as an English oratorio. This interesting event is to take place on Friday next. An exceptionally strong force of principal singers has been engaged in order to give full effect to the solo parts, and special rehearsals of the entire orchestra, principal singers, band, and chorus have been held under the direction of Sir Michael Costa to ensure a satisfactory rendering of the work.

Mr. J. M. Lightfoot has been elected first Mayor of Accrington.

A public meeting of the residents of Windsor was held on Monday evening at the Townhall—the Mayor (Mr. J. Dewe) in the chair—for the purpose of promoting the erection of the Albert Institution. It was proposed to erect a building the principal feature of which would be a large hall capable of holding an audience of about 700 persons. A resolution was passed declaring, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is most desirable that the Albert Institute scheme should be carried out." The outlay will be about £4000. Amongst the subscribers were Her Majesty, £100; Prince Christian, 10 gs.; Mr. Richardson Gardner, M.P., £250. Altogether the amount promised, including £1200 on loan, reached about £2300.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF PLANTS.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., F.L.S., Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, gave the first of a course of five lectures on some Points in Vegetable Morphology on Tuesday, April 30. After referring to the grand outburst of spring growth now going on around us, and to the approaching festival at Liege in honour of Theodore Schwann, to whom we are so much indebted for our present knowledge of the development of plant life, the lecturer described how by the use of one of Drebbel's microscopes, the first sent to England, Robert Hooke, secretary of the Royal Society in 1667, discovered in cork and other barks the little cavities now termed cells. The researches of the illustrious Marcello Malpighi, of Bologna, led to further discoveries, and in his "Anatome Plantarum," presented to the Royal Society in 1671, he not only demonstrated that plants are composed of separable "vesicles," but suggested that they are "units of structure." In 1672-3 Nehemiah Grew presented to the Society his "Anatomy of Roots," which contain accurate microscopic sections, but with somewhat incorrect interpretations. Little more progress was made till 1759, when Caspar Friedrich Wolff's "Theoria Generationis" appeared. He first asserted the essential unity of organisation in animal and vegetable structures, believing cells to be cavities in a matrix, not affecting organisation, but being the result of the action of an organising power (*vis essentia*lis). In 1838 a great advance was made by Mathias J. Schleiden, who describes the cell as the true unit of structure in plants, and asserted that the whole of their organism is built up by the multiplication of these cells. This theory, in the same year, Theodore Schwann boldly extended to all organisms, animals as well as plants, and thus laid the foundation of the science of modern biology, the assertion of the unity of organisation throughout animated nature. In 1833 Robert Brown described the nucleus contained in the cell, now termed protoplasm, which was considered by Ferdinand Cohn to be identical with the sarcodite of animal cells. The lecturer explained the researches of Hugo von Mohl and others, by which it was demonstrated that plants grow both by the multiplication of the cells and by the increase in size of those already formed; and he referred to various interesting diagrams, showing the changes in the form of the cells and their nucleus during growth—cell division being a very complicated molecular process. In reference to the effect of light on growth, it was stated that plants grow more by night than by day, and that light paralyses the protoplasm.

Mr. Thiselton Dyer, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, the 7th inst., resumed his account of the researches which followed upon Robert Brown's description of the cell and its nucleus; the cell-wall, being composed of inert matter, termed cellulose; the nucleus, being a viscid granular substance endowed with life, termed protoplasm. Mr. Dyer, in the first place, by the aid of diagrams, explained the interesting researches of Professor Strasburger, who has ascertained that in the process of growth there is manifested the existence of a focal force—one of repulsion between two opposite points of the spherical nucleus of the cell, whereby it is elongated into an ellipse; and that in the interior of the nucleus a disturbance takes place, causing a rearrangement of the particles, which appear to behave in a manner resembling that of iron filings under the influence of the magnet. The granules in the substance of the nucleus arrange themselves in radiating lines, intersecting, as it were, in a transverse plate, in which the new cell membrane is ultimately formed. The growth of all plants, from the scum of a pool to the highest organisms, is due to this aggregation of nucleated particles of protoplasm. As cells grow in size their cavity becomes larger than the mass of protoplasm lining them; the wall absorbs the protoplasm, the place of which is filled by cell sap; and eventually the cell contains nothing but water or air. This growth of cell-wall is due to its tension through moisture and the intercalation of new particles in the spaces thus created. Proceeding next to consider the development of the living part of the seed, the minute embryo plant, he referred to several examples before him, and described its gradual differentiation, internally into the plerome, periblem, and dermatogen, and externally into the cotyledons and root. The utilisation of the store of nutriment by the seedling was well illustrated by reference to the cocoa-nut. In its development the little embryo plant consumes not only all the milk but all the fleshy lining of the nut; and young plants may now be reared by artificial feeding.

COLOUR-ABSORPTIVE MEDIA.

Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Colour on Thursday, the 2nd inst. Referring to coloured ribbons before him, his Lordship explained that the retina of the eye is acted on by light and not by matter; and that, even when there is light, there may be no distinctions of colour. Thus, with the monochromatic yellow flame of soda he showed that coloured ribbons became black. To understand colour, therefore, light must be studied. Having produced a magnificent spectrum by prisms applied to the electric light, and thus demonstrated the composite character of light, he explained that all the various colours are due to different degrees of bending from the straight line (refrangibility)—red being the least, and violet the most refrangible. No ray of the continuous spectrum thus produced, he said, can be further decomposed by a prism; it is homogeneous, but may be affected by polarisation. Natural bodies possess the power of extinguishing, or, as it is termed, absorbing the light that enters them. This power is selective. When the light falling on a body is wholly absorbed, it is black; when it is equally absorbed, but not totally, it is grey; and, when unequally absorbed, it is coloured. The ray not absorbed is reflected. When all the rays of the spectrum are absorbed except blue, that is the colour of the body—the colour which it reflects. This was illustrated by a series of experiments with coloured glasses and liquids, made with large prisms and the electric lamp, but which, his Lordship explained, may be easily performed with small glass prisms and daylight. Thus a red object in the red rays of the spectrum retained its colour, but became dark in the orange and green rays and black in the blue ray. In like manner other bodies retained their colour in the corresponding rays of the spectrum, but lost it in other rays. His Lordship showed that cobalt glass allows blue and red light to pass, a blue liquid cut off all but the blue, a red glass and blue liquid cut off all light, and a solution of litmus permitted the passage of red and blue. The spectrum apparatus thus affords the means of analysing compound colours and ascertaining their components. The colour of "Newton's rings" is not due to absorption, but to the differing thickness of a film or air between a lens and a plane surface of glass; and the colour of ruled lines is due to diffraction, the action of the grating resembling that of a prism.

Lord Rayleigh began his second lecture on Thursday, the 9th inst., by commenting on the opinion of Sir David Brewster, that monochromatic light not only stops certain rays of the solar spectrum, but also modifies their colour. This being incompatible with the wave theory of light, led to close

investigation by Airy, Helmholtz, and other philosophers, who demonstrated that any such change of colour must be attributed to imperfection in the prism, and that when the colour of the ray is pure it cannot be further decomposed. Lord Rayleigh then showed by experiment the imperfection of visual testimony. The shadow of an object by green electric light appeared red when illuminated by gaslight. He next explained the phenomena of fluorescence, as studied by Professor Stokes, who proved that rays of light of such a high degree of refrangibility as to be beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum become visible when falling upon certain bodies, such as a solution of the disulphate of quinine. It was then shown how a very pure green may be obtained by cutting off two ends of the spectrum—the blue rays by means of a solution of bichromate of potash, and the red by means of a solution of sulphate of copper. The same result was obtained from a mixture of the two solutions. His Lordship then explained a novel method by which he measured the varying degrees of absorption of different bodies. Two slits, backed by light of the same intensity, having been placed at the green part of the spectrum (for example), their spectra were so thrown on the screen that the green of the one should overlap the green of the other. When the lights of both slits were of equal intensity, their brightness was equal; but when an absorbing medium was interposed between the prism and one of the slits, a part of the light was held back, and to restore the brightness the slit had to be widened. Thus, by comparing the width of the two slits, a tolerably accurate measurement of the amount of the absorption is obtained. A curve, showing the amount of absorption of chromium chloride was exhibited. The change of colour due to varying thicknesses of the absorbing medium, termed "dichromatism," was also shown: by chromium chloride, with a great thickness, blue glass became red. Colours, as seen by the eye, are rays which penetrate the coloured body, and which are either seen directly, or are reflected by the interior surface back to the eye. Thus, a solution of bichromate of potash in a black vessel had no colour, as seen from the top, but became a bright red when a white plate was placed beneath the surface. The entering rays were thereby reflected back, instead of being absorbed.

A NOCTURNE IN BLACK AND YELLOW.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Tr.R.S., the secretary, at the first Friday evening meeting after the Easter recess, on the 3rd inst., gave an account of his recent experiments with polarised light. After remarking that the coloured bands and rings produced by polarised white light transmitted through crystals fade and become invisible when the retardation of the rays is large through the thickness of the crystal, and feebleness of tint and confusion of definition arise from the overlapping of figures of different colours, he explained that when monochromatic light is used no mixture of colour can take place; the bands and rings remain perfectly defined, even with very thick crystals. Purity of colour in the light, however, is an essential requisite, and the ordinary method of absorption by coloured media fails; but Mr. Spottiswoode obtained for his experiments a good monochromatic light by adding a little common salt to a spirit-lamp. For his discourse he employed a burner consisting of an oxy-hydrogen jet, with the addition of a chamber containing metallic sodium, which was volatilised by a Bunsen's burner, whereby an intense yellow light was produced. He began his experiments with an instrument consisting of two quartz wedges, termed Babinet's compensator. In the first position, with white light, there was a central band, dark or bright, according as the polarised analysers were crossed or coincident. On each side there was first a white band and then coloured bands, the tints of which were fainter in proportion to their distance from the centre. With the monochromatic light, however, the bands were alternately dark and bright, and all equally well defined. In the second position the lines were diagonal, and perfectly distinct with monochromatic light; in the third position the field was uniformly dark or bright, whatever light was used. Other experiments were made with crystal plates with similar results; thus the rings termed "Savart's bands," which are invisible with white light, became distinctly visible with the monochromatic, the effects being very striking. In some cases a black and yellow diaper pattern was produced by the crossing of the dark and bright rings. Mr. Spottiswoode explained that the principal interest of the method of monochromatic light consists in the simplicity of the results and in the opportunity which it affords of examining in detail all the effects due to two plates of crystal; of following the peculiarities of the secondary figures throughout the entire field of view, and of tracing by a continuous process the modifications which these figures undergo when the relative positions of the crystals is changed. It has been abundantly shown, by the spectra of polarised light, that colour is really a shadow; and the monochromatic method affords a striking illustration of the fact, that suppression of light is a factor of all chromatic effects. Some interesting illustrations of the effect due to the crossing of two sets of isochromatic curves were given by means of Tisley's harmonograph.

EFFECTS OF STRESS UPON MAGNETISATION.

Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., in beginning the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 10th instant, stated that it has long been known that the magnetisation of the three magnetic metals, iron, cobalt, and nickel, is greatly affected by mechanical stress. Gilbert, about 1600, showed that bars of soft iron, held in the direction of the dipping needle and struck violently with a hammer, acquire much more magnetism, and also more reverse magnetism when inverted, than when placed in those positions gently without shock of any kind. The same effects may be produced with a poker and a pocket compass or magnetised sewing-needle. The upper end will be found a true north pole and the lower a south pole when first tested by the needle. When gently inverted, the lower end, now up, is still south, but by a gentle tap with the hand it instantly becomes north, as shown by attracting the needle's north end. Changes of magnetisation by mechanical agitation are greater in thin than in thick bars, and when the diameter exceeds a quarter of the length they are hardly sensible. Hence when the "Flinders bar" is applied to compensate the errors of a ship's compass due to change of magnetic latitude, its length ought not to exceed six or seven times its diameter; therefore thin iron rods are more detrimental when near the compass than tons of heavy iron, in regard to its trustworthiness. Sir William exhibited a piece of iron, which, according to Faraday's written statement, had been above three hundred years in one position in the Oxford Cathedral. He found, by testing, that its upper end was a true north pole. When inverted it became immediately a south pole, and when hammered violently on each end by a wooden mallet the magnetism was somewhat increased; but when again inverted its original magnetic character was restored. Bars of nickel and cobalt exhibited the same effects of concussion as iron. About ten years ago Villari discovered that a longitudinal pull augments the temporary induced magnetism of soft iron bars when the magnetisation is less than a certain critical value, but diminishes it when the magnetising force exceeds that

value; and it augments the residual magnetism, when the force, small or great, is removed. Sir William Thomson measured approximately the Villari critical value, and found it to be about twenty-four times the vertical component of the terrestrial magnetic force. He found for bars of nickel and cobalt opposite effects to those of Villari for soft iron, making it probable that a critical magnetising force would be found for them also. The corresponding effects of transverse pull in soft iron he found to be opposite to those of Villari for longitudinal pull. This was illustrated by experiments, the results being shown in diagrams. The effects varied with the degree of pressure in a remarkable manner. The subject is to be further investigated.

STEELE AND ADDISON.

Professor Henry Morley gave the first of a course of four lectures on Richard Steele on Saturday, the 4th inst. He began by stating that his object was to assert and maintain the dignity of his hero, in opposition to the sneering disparaging patronage of Macaulay, Thackeray, and others, who termed him "poor Dick Steele." He was born at Dublin, in March, 1671-2; and lost his father—said to have been a counsellor, and private secretary to the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant—in 1676. Of this event and of the character of his mother he gives a touching account in No. 181 of the *Tatler* (which the Professor read). In 1684, by the presentation of the Duke of Ormond, he was placed on the foundation of the Charterhouse, London; and here he first met a boy of his own age, Joseph Addison, an almost lifelong friend. The striking difference in their characters and social position appears to have more strongly cemented their union. Addison belonged to a thoroughly clerical family. His father, Lancelot, by well-deserved patronage, had risen from deep poverty to the deanery of Lichfield, and his son Joseph was a private pupil, and member of a large, affectionate family; whereas Steele, an orphan, without relatives in London, but welcomed at the Deanery, loved Addison with all the exuberance of his warm Irish heart. Their friendship was blessed by the Dean, who hoped that the bold, free, unselfish disposition of Steele would develop in his son qualities wanting or latent. And this actually took place. Addison did not make Steele, said Professor Morley, but Steele made Addison. Without him, Addison might have written books to be forgotten, but not the immortal papers in the *Spectator*. He was so essentially reserved and shy, that even when shining in the society of his most intimate friends, he was at once shut up by the entrance of a stranger. The friends both went to Oxford, and there also their different characters appeared. Addison wrote good Latin verses, and in his critical poetry extolled the classics, depreciating the Elizabethan poets, praising Milton, and totally ignoring Shakespeare, according to the fashion of the day; whereas Steele's first work, "The Procession," a poem of unequal merit, on the funeral of Queen Mary in 1694, was full of human sympathy. Steele was a warm supporter of the Revolution of 1688, of which he regarded William III. as the type; and the apparent danger to the cause, no doubt, led to his enlisting in a regiment formed by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University. He soon became secretary to his Colonel, Lord Cutts, termed by Macaulay "the bravest of the brave," to whom he dedicated his "Christian Hero," in which he demonstrates the great inferiority of the most eminent examples of Greek and Roman virtue, when compared with the character of Christ and his Apostles, and sets forth the dignity of Christian meekness as surpassing the narrow meanness of human pride. This was written as a pattern for himself, but exposed him to much undeserved ridicule.

Professor Morley, in his second lecture, on Saturday, the 11th inst., after commenting further on "The Christian Hero," as based upon the Sermon on the Mount, proceeded to illustrate Steele's character as shown in his three early comedies (1702-4), in all of which he exhibits a high estimation of sincerity and truth. In "The Funeral" he satirises the mockery of grief and ostentatious display; in "The Tender Husband" he exposes the heartlessness and insincerity of fashionable life; and "The Lying Lover" was really unsuccessful on account of its piety. With some artistic deficiencies, these plays abound in kind feeling and genuine wit, and, for the age, are remarkably free from profanity and licentiousness. As with Fielding, however, the drama did not afford adequate scope for Steele's powers; and so he became an essayist. Reverting to Addison, Professor Morley described how he gave up the Church as a profession for diplomacy, at the request of his patrons, Somers and Montague, who admired his English and Latin poems; how he travelled on the Continent; and how, in his "Remarks on Italy," he showed so little of that human interest which afterwards so thoroughly pervaded his writings. In 1703 he returned to London, and his friendship with Steele warmly revived. Of Steele's first marriage little is known, except that the union was short-lived; but the happiness of his second marriage with Mary Scurlock is abundantly proved by the publication of their correspondence—so full of graceful, pure tenderness. By his offices and property his annual income was then equal to about £2000 at the present day; but his estates were encumbered. On April 12, 1709, appeared the first number of the *Tatler*. It was entirely the project of Steele. It was begun without the knowledge of Addison, and was carried on to a high state of success before his co-operation. Steele may have derived his idea of the work from the *Review of De Foe*, which was published monthly first in 1704, and was the real beginning of true independent journalism. The *Tatler* appeared three times a week, and contained little news; it was a hearty protest against the profligacy of the age.

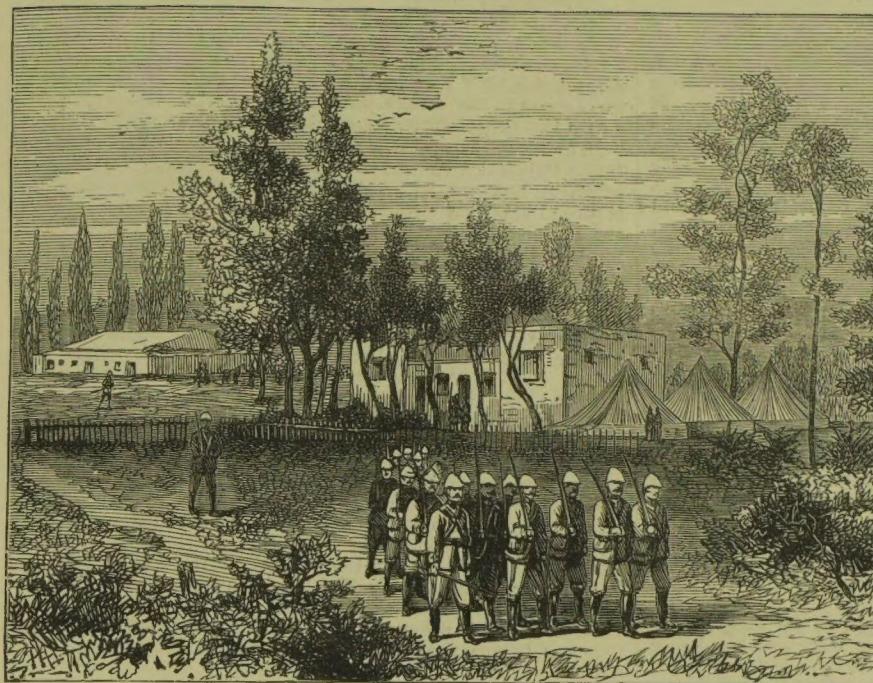
Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Geology of Gibraltar and the Opposite Coast of Africa on Friday evening, May 24.

The first field excursion of the year in connection with the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society took place last Saturday, when the members visited Balcombe.

The annual sittings of the United Presbyterian Synod began on Monday night, in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. There was a large attendance. The Rev. William France, Paisley, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, Glasgow, then moved that the Rev. Mr. Croom be elected the new Moderator, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Peddie, Edinburgh, and unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Dr. Hutton, Paisley, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Synod renews its testimony against the system of State Churches as unscriptural, opposed to the quality, and hurtful to the wellbeing of religion and society, and emphatically condemns all attempts at legislative compromise or alternative on the question of disestablishment. It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Middleton, elder, Glasgow, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cairns, that the Synod agree to present an address to her Majesty expressing continued attachment to her throne and person, and its earnest desire that she may exercise her exalted influence for the prevention of war and in the interests of peace in Europe.



THE KAFFIR WAR: A FINGO CORPS MUSTERED BEFORE GOING INTO THE BUSH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE KAFFIR WAR: MILITARY POST ON BLINKWATER HILL.



KAFFIR LADIES SHOPPING IN TOWN.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

The Zoological Society of London have just made an important addition to their attractive collection in the shape of two male examples of the lesser Bird of Paradise in full plumage, purchased of M. Léon Laglaize, of Paris. On his return from the Eastern Archipelago, where he had been engaged in collecting specimens of natural history, in October last year, M. Laglaize brought with him four living specimens of this rare and lovely bird. These had been for some time previously inhabitants of the aviary of M. Brüyn, at Ternate, one of the Spice Islands, M. Brüyn having received them at various times from his collectors, whom he employs occasionally to visit New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

The lesser Bird of Paradise (so called from its being somewhat smaller in size, though not inferior in beauty, to the greater Bird of Paradise, *Paradisea apoda* of naturalists) is very abundant in certain parts of the northern peninsula of New Guinea, and is also found in the adjacent islands of Mysol and Salawatty. It lives in bands in the vast forests, feeding principally on mucilaginous fruits of various fig-trees, but occasionally devouring grasshoppers, locusts, and other insects. The splendid plumes so well known under the name of Paradise Birds' feathers are only developed by the adult male birds, the females and young males being comparatively insignificant in appearance. The best account of the habits of these and other Species of Birds of Paradise will be found given by Mr. Wallace, the well-known naturalist, in his "Travels in the Eastern Archipelago." On his return to England in 1862, Mr. Wallace brought back with him



BIRDS OF PARADISE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

two examples of this same species, one of which lived for many months in the Society's gardens. Besides these two specimens, the examples just acquired by the society from M. Laglaize—of which we now give an Illustration—are the only ones that have yet been brought to this country. The Paradise Birds have been lodged in the Western Aviary in the Regent's Park Gardens, which will be found immediately to the right hand of the visitor as he enters by the principal entrance-gate. Being both of the male sex and exceedingly pugnacious, it has been found necessary to place them in two separate compartments.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, contributes several fresh Illustrations of the war still going on with the Gaikas and other Kaffir tribes in the highlands north of King William's Town. He arrived on March 14 at Fort Fordyce, after a very slow and tedious journey of six days, with a convoy of eighteen bullock-waggons, escorted by twenty soldiers, from King William's Town. The 90th Light Infantry, with which regiment he had come out from England on board the steam-ship Nubian, were stationed at Fort Fordyce, and he was very glad to be with them again. He came just in time to see an engagement with the enemy, as he relates in the following extract from his letter:

"I had no sooner shaken hands with the officers in camp, and paid my respects to the Colonel, than one and all assailed me with, 'Well, you are a lucky fellow, Prior! You've just come up in time; tomorrow we are going to have a big fight. We think the Kaffirs are going to make a stand.' The Colonel informed me he had

done everything in his power to induce the chief of the tribe opposed to him, Tini Macomo, to give in. He had sent in two prisoners, with letters written in Kaffir and English, as it appears one of Tini Macomo's wives speaks and reads English thoroughly well; and in the last letter he had promised them that no harm should come to them if they delivered themselves up; but otherwise he would attack and kill every one of them. The only response to this was that the chief would not give in; and, as to killing them, he did not know so much about that. So there was nothing left but for the Colonel to go out and attack them. The enemy appeared to be very warlike; for in the evening they lit great fires, and we could see the war-dance going on, and waving of weapons, and hear shouts. This appeared to excite our men, and therefore, in the morning, when the order came round for marching, everyone was pleased. Fighting the Kaffirs is a very different affair to what I have seen in Turkey lately, for it is necessary to rise at a most unreasonable hour, so as to attack them at the break of day. Major Hackett, with fifty men, was ordered to march at one o'clock a.m. to take up a certain position at a farmhouse in the valley at the base of the Iron Mountain, in case any of the enemy should try to break through from one bush to another. In fact, as our principal attack was to be in the Waterkloof and Iron Mountain, all the approaches to it were guarded either by the men of the 90th, or by the Volunteers, or by Fingoos, while the object of the main column was to drive the Kaffirs out of the bush into the hands of these different guards. A very strict order was given that not one word was to be spoken, either when falling in, in the morning, or on the march; and it was perfectly astonishing how wonderfully it was carried out. Major Hackett had the most dangerous and difficult march of any of us, as it was so pitch dark that they could scarcely see each other. The Major, who is as brave as a lion, and is beloved by everyone in the regiment, declared to me that he considered it so dangerous that he would not risk his men's lives by going down a second time; had fifty armed Kaffirs attacked him, he might have lost every man. The main column, which I accompanied, was in considerable force. This was ordered to fall in at three o'clock, and to march at four o'clock, so as to arrive at the entrance to the horrible pass which we had to go through, the 'Twelfth Pass,' at dawn. Half an hour before this, two guns, drawn by bullocks, with an escort of fifty men, under Lieutenant Smith, had started to take up a commanding position on the hills, and they went away as quietly as the others. Then came our turn. I had intended to start with Major Cheery, who was in command of the main body of our troops; but, while my horse was being saddled, and I was fastening up my tent in the middle of the camp, the troops left; and, so quietly was it done, that, although within fifty feet of me, I did not even hear the tread of the men as they marched. This is a thing to be noted, to show what discipline means and is in our Army, even with the new six years' short-service system. No troops in the world could have behaved better than these did throughout the day.

"Well, as soon as I discovered that the camp was cleared of all except those left to guard it (fifty men under Quartermaster Newman), I turned round to see how I could get on in the dark, and then I discovered the Colonel with his staff officer, Captain Laye, just about to start, so I hurried up to join them. The Colonel ordered a lantern to be lighted and carried in front of him. In about fifteen minutes we suddenly halted, and then I found we had come up with the troops, the two guns, and Fingoos. Not a sound was to be heard; the lantern was now put out, and we all sat down and waited for morning. We could see the enemies' fires easily, and all hoped that they would make a stand. At last, about five a.m., the morning broke and the order was given to advance. The pass we had to go through was only just wide enough to admit the guns, so Fingoos were started into the bush to form right and left flanks; while the mounted volunteers, several hundred in number, were to advance first, and instantly on getting through to gallop as hard as they could to take up a position about four miles to our right; then followed the Colonel, then your Special Artist, then the Major with our four remaining companies of the 90th; then our two guns and the Ambulance carts, the rear being brought up by volunteers on foot and more Fingoos.

"Just as we arrived at the middle of the bush in a ravine, and were mounting the opposite side, we heard some firing, which gradually increased until it appeared as though heavy work was going on. We all now pushed on as hard as we could, and soon found ourselves at the top of a hill overlooking the particular spot where the firing was. There was now a consultation whether we should advance to their support or remain to watch the bush below us. At last we advanced; and, though it appeared quite close, we found it a very long distance. The air is so clear and light up here that one is wonderfully deceived as to distance. At last I galloped on with an officer, and then found that the Burgher Volunteers had disturbed a party of Kaffirs who were just cutting up an ox to cook for breakfast. They had fled in all directions at the first shot; but many of them are not likely to partake of another breakfast. The Kaffirs ran for the bush, and fired over their shoulder as they ran; but the noise and "ping! ping!" of the bullets soon disturbed the Kaffir cattle, and they poured out of the bush in masses, between 400 and 500 head of them. The Burgher instantly galloped in and drove them away, while the enemy was pouring in a shower of bullets from the bush; but they got in return so deadly a storm of lead that firing soon ceased on all sides. Up came the guns now, and the order was soon given to shell the bush, and some were killed, while others had very narrow escapes, as we heard the next day from prisoners. The next thing now was to fire the native villages or kraals. In one of the huts, unfortunately, there was a wounded man, and he was burnt to death. A large number of women had left their huts and taken refuge behind a hill; and it was pitiable to see their faces as the Fingoos set fire all round; but they were soon marched off for Fort Beaufort under escort.

"It was all over in this part now, so we began to push on to the Iron Mountain. Here parties were soon posted in all directions, and the shelling from our two guns and those on the opposite side of the hill began in earnest; at the same, volley after volley from the Martini-Henry was poured in, and the echoes were magnificent. At the first shot an old Kaffir, apparently lame, darted out of the bush across an open piece of ground to make for the opposite bush. The Doctor was the first to see him, and gave the alarm, and instantly between twenty and thirty shots were fired at him, but he either had a charmed life or the luck of an evil one, for although within a hundred yards, not one shot touched him; but he got away safely; and no wonder, for he ran as fast as any horse could gallop, though he was lame. The Fingoos now gave chase, and into the bush they went, and by the firing that went on one would have thought they had the whole Kaffir army before them; but a Fingo likes to hear the report of his own gun, and imagines he must be doing good service if he fires it off.

"There was more shelling all round and volley firing, and then the game was over for the day, and we rested; but not for long, for the rain, which we had all been expecting, now

fiercely set in, and those who had waterproofs soon put them on. We were now to march down to Major Hackett's station, pick up his men, and return to camp; but the rain came down most unmercifully, and walking up and down hill was a most difficult task.

"We returned by what is known as the Tenth Pass, but the ground was so slippery that we could scarcely get along at all, and in all my expeditions I do not remember a harder march than up that particular hill, a mile and a quarter in length, with heavy boots, waterproof, cloak, and a horse to drag up. It was simply dreadful; but I am pleased to say that the soldiers performed it without one man falling out, though dreadfully beaten and worn out with the hard work. Once returned to camp, the kettles were soon set going, and after a hearty meal we retired to our beds, but not before we had learnt that nineteen Kaffirs only had been found dead, and that the chief had managed to make good his escape. We have left posts in all directions, so that the enemy will not be able very easily to return to his old positions, particularly as he has lost his cattle and most of his women, and his huts are burnt.

"To keep communication open with Fort Beaufort it is necessary to establish military posts along the road from headquarters at the front; and after leaving Fort Beaufort the first one I came to was at the base of Blinkwater Hill, which is over a mile in length. Mr. Snodgrasse's Farm is the name of the place. Fifty men of the 24th Foot, under Captain Marten, were holding this post, and during the day parties go out and patrol the ground for miles round to see if the Kaffirs return. It is anything but a pleasant thing sleeping at these posts, as it is so dark at night that it would be the most simple thing for 100 or 200 Kaffirs to crawl up and kill us all with their assegais before we could turn round. But they appear to have lost all heart in this war.

"I send a sketch of the allies' camp, as the Fingoos are playing a most important part in this war, and are being worked very hard. Their camp is close to ours, but the other side of the hill. Their huts are of the roughest kind, being built of branches of trees and thatched with long grass, and then bound together with cow-hide. Colonel Fordyce (the fort is named after him), of the war of 1853, and who fought so bravely in the Twelfth Pass, was killed under the big tree in my sketch just before the close of the last war. There is very little doubt that, as a race, the Kaffirs are far superior in every way to the Fingoos; but the latter have proved most useful in routing out the enemy, who conceal themselves in caves and behind rocks in the bush, and then when they come out we shoot them down: it is simply wild buck-hunting."

One of our Artist's Sketches is that of the Kaffir chief Tini Macomo making his escape from a bush in which he had been almost caught by the Fingo beaters, within fifty yards of the soldiers of the 90th, who had halted at mid-day on a march, never suspecting that the enemy was concealed so near them. A volley was fired at him and his companion, as they ran off, but none of the shots hit either of them. The chief wore a jacket, a pair of artilleryman's trousers, and a felt hat, and carried a blanket trailing behind him. The soldiers did not know who he was at the time, but the Fingoos afterwards told them, and they were all much disappointed.

The scene in a shop or store at King William's Town—that of Messrs. Baker, Baker, and Co.—where several ladies of the "School Kaffirs," or those who have been educated in the English missionary schools, are engaged in shopping like English ladies, is the subject of another Sketch, and will, perhaps, be found amusing to the reader.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is in force this month with popular papers on themes of serious interest, evincing at once ease of treatment and profound acquaintance with the subject presented with such apparent nonchalance. Most masterly is the essay on the "Origin of Flowers," setting forth in accordance with the most recent investigations of science how flowers and insects have gradually helped each other on until the flowerless ferns and horsetails and inconspicuous beetles of the primitive world respectively became the flowers and fruits, bees and butterflies, which now form so large a part of the beauty and glory of the earth. "Ethics and Aesthetics of Modern Poetry" is an almost equally able analysis of a totally different problem, the connection of morality and art. The writer gives no quarter to the pernicious doctrine that art exists entirely for its own sake, while, perhaps, he hardly sufficiently recognises the irresistible tendency of all true art to morality, even without any conscious purpose in the artist's mind. *Athenaeus* is the subject of another excellent paper in a different style, an example of the popular treatment of classical criticism. Perhaps scarcely enough has been made of the chatty old gentleman, so inexhaustible in quotation. The present instalment of "For Percival" is peculiarly elegant and pathetic. "Count Waldemar" is an amusing little story, but not equal to its companion, published a few months ago. Mr. Gosse's little poem, "The Maenad's Grave," is slight in subject, but highly finished in style.

Macmillan has several very creditable contributions, but nothing adapted to arouse very deep interest. Perhaps the most generally attractive is the conclusion of "Sebastian," the most powerful part of the story. Madame Villari's essay on contemporary fiction in Italy is important from the evident competence of the writer. She dwells particularly on the difficulties under which the Italian novelist labours from the distinction between the written and the spoken language of the country, half the terms for common things, indispensable to the latter, being absolutely proscribed by the former. As a consequence, the national vocabulary is exceedingly unsettled, each district having its own set of ordinary terms, frequently unintelligible in the next. The most popular novelist of the day is Paolo Mantegazza, a meritorious author, who is unfortunately a physician as well, and mixes up fiction with physiology. Professor Ward's essay on Bohemian literature in the fourteenth century lays stress on its popular character, as distinguished from the prevalent courtliness of European authorship at the period. Mr. J. T. Merz calls attention to the fundamental axioms of Kant's philosophy, and the neglect of them by the philosopher's successors. Major Butler contributes a spirited plea for peasant proprietorship, from the point of view of military efficiency. The excellence of Dean Stanley's Easter hymns consists rather in the sentiment than the poetry, though, even in the latter point, they are very creditable performances.

Fraser is more interesting than of late. Among several very good papers may be especially named a review of the charming correspondence of X. Doudan, a memoir of the German publicist Börne, an able discussion of the right of transit through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal, and a forcible statement of the impediments to which Lancashire industry is exposed from Indian and colonial competition and protection. A return to strict integrity is recommended as the most effectual remedy. Mr. Froude, in a correspondence with Professor Newman respecting his recent article on Celsus,

apologises for mistaking Celsus for an Epicurean, on the characteristic ground that he never could have thought a Platonist would have alluded to natural science. It is clear that he never read Apuleius.

Blackwood's novels, "Mine is Thine," and "John Caldigate" retain their usual high standard of excellence. "A Ride across the Peloponnes" is graphic and lively; and M. Tissot's recent book supplies material for a highly entertaining disquisition on "Vienna and Viennese Life." There is much good sense in the article on the Eastern crisis, which counsels a firm but expectant policy on the part of this country.

The *Fortnightly Review* continues its powerful analysis of "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," the effect of which, however, will hardly be answerable to the power. It is quite likely that people ought to care very much for what the Premier did and wrote forty years ago; but it is quite unlikely that they will. Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing on the Eastern Question, is unable to add anything to the ordinary comments of the press on his side of the question, except a renewal of his proposal for the ostracism of the Whig leaders, a proposal vigorously deprecated in another paper by the Hon. George Brodrick, one of those within its scope. Mr. F. Myers's memoir of Mazzini is very elegantly written, with a glowing appreciation of Mazzini's greatness, yet wholly exempt from the intemperance and intolerance which have frequently marred similar tributes to his memory. Mr. F. Garrison's account of the French working-men's congress is highly interesting. Two points come out with especial distinctness—the dissociation of industrial movements in France from political action, and the extreme backwardness of the country in legislation for the benefit of the working class. Catherine the Second's invitation to Diderot to visit her Court affords Mr. Morley occasion for a highly attractive account of these remarkable personages in their relation to each other. Mr. Nettleship's masterly sketch of Catullus brings the principal traits of his genius into view with felicitous lucidity and conciseness.

The *Nineteenth Century* is rather deficient in articles of general interest. The most important and attractive is, perhaps, that by Dean Starley on the Eucharist, the scope of which is much wider than might have been inferred from the title. Readers will also be glad to learn the opinion of so competent a judge as Colonel Hamley on the Austrian and Russian armies. He accords the palm in all respects to the former, and considers that the result of an Austrian campaign against Russia, with British support, could not be doubtful. There seems little practical discrepancy among the parties to the discussion "whether the popular judgment in politics is more just than that of the higher orders." Both classes, it is evident, contribute elements equally essential to correct opinion. Mr. Dale's account of American popular education confirms the impression that it is excellent for the dissemination of knowledge bearing on the business of life, but deficient in provision for the higher branches of a liberal education. M. Pictet's account of his great discovery of the liquefiability of oxygen is important as establishing the fact, but is too technical to be readily apprehended by general readers. Mr. Wedmore contributes a memoir and estimate of the Parisian etcher Méryon, an interesting character, whose fame, however, rests on a somewhat slender basis, if it be true that he has only left behind him sixteen pieces of really superior work.

By much the most important contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is Professor Max Müller's Westminster Abbey lecture, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," already sufficiently reported in the daily papers. M. Taine's description of the state of Paris before the outbreak of the Revolution displays great sincerity, and an utter absence of the embellishment into which his countrymen are so frequently betrayed by national pride or an ill-understood regard for the supposed dignity of history. He shows clearly how, from the very first, the mob gained the upper hand; and the members of the Assembly adopted the fatal principle that they were not the legislators of the country, but its delegates. Mr. Peard's sketch of the late Mr. Hinton and his father records several interesting personal traits, but his criticism on Hinton's writings is meagre, and, indeed, he does not seem to rate them very highly. Canon Lightfoot calls attention to the confirmation of the Book of Acts afforded by recent discoveries; and the discussion of Canon Farrar's "Eternal Hope" is continued by six more clergymen of various persuasions.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is Mr. Sala's genial yet highly discriminating criticism on George Cruikshank. Mr. Sala's own apprenticeship to art enables him to speak on this theme with a fullness of technical knowledge not possessed by many literary critics, while his mastery of language makes good the usual deficiencies of merely artistic criticism. He was himself indebted to Cruikshank's encouragement in youth, and graphically describes his interview with the master. Mr. Wedmore's observations on modern comedy and Mr. Irving's performances in tragedy also merit much attention. The "Table Talk" is unusually lively and varied this month.

Temple Bar has the continuation of "The First Violin"—an important addition to the limited class of really good art-novels; readable papers on Madame de Genlis, the Cibbers, and the Russian Court of the eighteenth century; and an amusing illustration of the first steps of infant science in the improvement of weapons among savages.

The *Month* has an examination by Father Coleridge of the case of Father Curci, expelled from the Society of Jesus for counselling reconciliation with the Kingdom of Italy. The telegraph has just brought us news of Father Curci's retraction, but it seems doubtful whether this amounts to a surrender of the point really in dispute. There is also an interesting account of the circumstances under which the Jesuits, when suppressed everywhere else, contrived to prolong their existence in Russia.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is full of clever or valuable contributions, among which may be particularly named Mr. H. James's sketch of modern Florence, the extracts from Thoreau's journal describing the aspects of nature in May, and Mr. Shaler's geological considerations on the silver question. Mr. Shaler argues for the maintenance of silver as a standard of value, mainly on account of the greater regularity and certainty of the supply. *Scribner's Monthly*, also, is full of entertaining reading, the article of most general interest being, perhaps, the description of the New York Post-Office.

The *University Magazine* has two biographical papers of merit—the late Mr. W. H. Garrison's reminiscences of persons of note, the most interesting of which relate to Beckford in his latter years; and some curious recollections of Professor Maurice in his connection with Queen's College, very illustrative of the manner in which he contrived to reconcile the most large-hearted practical charity with verbal dogmatism. Mr. W. H. Smith is the subject of the usual portrait and memoir.

Belgravia includes Mr. Payn's "By Proxy," less interesting and racy on English than on Chinese ground, but still one of the most racy and entertaining of recent novels. Mr. Gosse's

pretty Dresden china pastoral also deserves attention. In *London Society*, besides the unfailing attraction of "Cressida," we remark a serviceable as well as entertaining paper on French wines, and a sketch of "the inner life of an ironclad," which will be perused with especial attention at the present juncture. *Tinsley* and the *Argosy* are, as usual, readable.

Within the last ten or fifteen years several art-journals have been started, have run a course more or less lengthened, and disappeared. We have now to announce the advent of another claimant for public favour, possessing, apparently, the elements of permanency and success. The *Magazine of Art* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), the first number of which appeared with the opening of the current month, is quarto in size, printed in large type and on good paper, with a profusion of illustrations, as varied as they are, for the most part, excellent. The introductory article is lucidly and freshly written, and the subject of art is treated in a broad, generous, and philosophic spirit. This is followed by a first article on "the Paris Universal Exhibition." Then comes the opening paper of a series on the "Haunts of Artists," which is succeeded by a review of "the Dudley Gallery," a "Memoir of E. M. Ward, R.A., as one of "Our Living Artists," "Vicissitudes of Art-Treasures," closing with "Half-hours in the Studios," "Art-Notes for May," "Art-Sales," and notices of art-books. These articles are written, of course, with varied excellence, but all of them are readable and instructive.

We have also received the first number of *Light, Good Words, Geographical Magazine*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, *St. Nicholas, Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Mirth, Progress, Industrial Art, Science for All, Science Gossip, Charing-cross Magazine*, *Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mark, Part 2 of Distinguished London Men, Our Native Land* (with coloured illustrations), *Cassell's Family Magazine*, *Masonic Magazine*, *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, *Sylvia's Home Journal*, *Milliner and Dressmaker, World of Fashion*; and *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Christian Age, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR F. H. GOLDSMID, BART.

Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart., J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Reading, Baron de Goldsmid and de Palmeira in Portugal, and a Q.C., was killed by an accident while alighting from a train at the Waterloo Station on the 2nd inst. He was born May 1, 1808, the second son of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid (who was created a Baronet in August, 1841, and obtained Royal license in 1846 to use the Portuguese honours), by Isabel, his wife, second daughter of Abraham Goldsmid, Esq., of Morden, Surrey, and succeeded his father, April 27, 1859. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1833, and obtained a silk gown in 1858. He sat in Parliament for Reading from 1860 till the time of his death. Sir Francis married, Oct. 10, 1839, Louisa Sophia, only daughter of Moses Asher Goldsmid, Esq., of Gloucester-place, but had no issue. The title consequently devolves on his nephew (son of his late brother Frederick David Goldsmid, Esq., of Somerhill, Kent, M.P. for Honiton), now Sir Julian Goldsmid, third Baronet, M.P. for Rochester, who was born in 1838; married, in 1868, Virginia, elder daughter of the late A. Philipson, Esq., of Florence, and has five daughters. We present on another page the portrait of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

SIR JAMES COXE.

Sir James Coxe, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., J.P., of Kinnellan, Midlothian, a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, died at Folkestone on the 9th inst. He was born in 1811, the fourth son of the late Robert Coxe, Esq., of Gorgie, in the county of Edinburgh, by Ann, his wife, daughter of George Combe, Esq., of Edinburgh, and received his education at Göttingen, Heidelberg, Paris, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1835. Sir James was knighted in 1863 for his services as a Commissioner in Lunacy, to which office he had been appointed in 1857. He married, in 1841, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Robert Cumming, Esq., of Logie, Morayshire, and widow of William James Fraser, Esq., of Ladhope, in the county of Roxburgh. Lady Coxe died in 1875.

MR. FREDERICK GOULBURN.

Frederick Goulburn, Esq., C.B., Chairman of H.M. Board of Customs, died on the 10th inst., at 57, Ennismore-gardens, aged sixty. He was youngest son of the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the Hon. Jane Montague, his wife, daughter of Matthew, Lord Rokeby. He married, March 1, 1859, the Hon. Jemima Townshend Milles, third daughter of Lord Sondes.

The deaths have also been announced of—

James Fogo Bernard, M.D., on the 6th inst., at Clifton, aged seventy-one.

The Hon. John Young, on the 12th ult., at Montreal, aged sixty-seven.

Thomas Birchall, Esq., of Ribbleton Hall, Preston, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-nine.

William Golden Lumley, Esq., Q.C., on the 8th inst., at Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

John Joseph Shuttleworth, Esq., on the 4th inst., at Norfolk-crescent, Bath, aged seventy-nine.

Captain George Frederick Westbrook, R.N., on the 5th inst., at 12, St. George's-square, S.W., aged seventy-nine.

John Pearson, Esq., D.L., formerly of Tandridge Hall, Godstone, Surrey, on the 8th inst., aged sixty-seven.

Philip James Ashton, Esq., of Highfield, Cheshire, and of Mimwood, Herts, on the 5th inst., at Dover, aged thirty-one.

The Rev. John Horne, Canon of Cumbrae College, and late Vicar of Earley, Berks, on the 8th ult., at Edinburgh.

The Rev. Samuel Coates, M.A., Hon. Canon of York, and formerly Incumbent of Thirsk and Sowerby, on the 3rd inst., at Sowerby, aged seventy.

Mrs. Bagshawe (Catherine Elizabeth), widow of Henry R. Bagshawe, Esq., Q.C., on the 6th inst., at Park-road, Haverstock-hill. She was daughter of John Gunning, Esq.

Emma Sarah, Lady Biddlecombe, wife of Captain Sir George Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B., and daughter of William Middleton, Esq., of Sheffield, on the 6th inst., at Brighton, aged forty-nine.

Thomas Henry Pares, Esq., of Hopwell Hall, in the county of Derby, on the 9th inst., aged forty-eight. He was the

eldest son of the late Thomas Pares, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Hopwell Hall and Ulverscroft Abbey, M.P. for Leicester, and, in 1845, High Sheriff of Derbyshire, by Octavia his wife, daughter of Edward Langdon Mackmurdo, Esq.

Margaret Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., on the 13th inst., in her fifty-eighth year. She was elder daughter (her only sister, Mary Walker, married Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq., the banker, and died in 1848) of the late William Leatham, banker, of Wakefield, and sister of William Henry Leatham, Esq., of Hemsworth Hall, in the county of York, formerly M.P. for Wakefield. The Queen has sent a telegram to Mr. John Bright expressing her deep sympathy with him in his bereavement. On Tuesday evening, after business hours, the workmen of Messrs. Bright, to the number of about one thousand, held a meeting and unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to Mr. Bright. The Town Council of Birmingham has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the right honourable gentleman.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HORACE (Tipton).—A player cannot castle when his Bishop's square is occupied by a hostile piece.

E N F (Abbey-road).—Both contributions are very acceptable: thanks.

G B (Lisburn).—In Problem No. 1782, should Black play 1. Q takes B, White's answer is 2. Q to K R 5th, checkmate.

F V P (Manchester).—We are gratified to learn that you derive so much pleasure from our column.

J W (St John's).—Your solutions of Nos. 1779 and 1780 are correct.

J W (Greenwich).—The book you describe is probably Bingham's, a translation of Ponzianni.

H R G (Bloomsbury).—The first problem tourney was organised in England in 1854. Only English composers engaged in it, and the first prize was carried off by Mr. Grimshaw, of York, and the second by Mr. Angas.

D M E (Sheffield).—Problem No. 1784 cannot be solved in the way you propose. After 1. B to Kt 5th, K to Q 3rd, 2. B to B 4th, Black can interpose the Pawn.

S T E (Gloucester).—There is an analysis of the odds of Pawn and move and Pawn and two moves in Staunton's "Chessplayers' Companion." The games received from you are not up to the standard of publication.

J L R (Hackney).—The problems shall be examined.

B R S (Birmingham).—We will examine the games with pleasure if you send them.

The problem is too elementary in construction; but it shows promise, nevertheless.

S L (Elizabeth, N.J.).—The American Chess Monthly has come to hand. We shall notice the contents in our next issue.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1783 received from A L H, Long Puzzled, V Grey, N Hall, and Halburton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1784 received from A Larsen, Lisburn, J J Amery, Heather Ben R, A T F J Ashe, H J Baker, A L H, V Grey, Bryanston Chess Club, A P Mozley, M Hall, S Meech, J H Killiner, J T B, F A L, Halburton, H Z, S H Roberts, E J Benjamin, H Denham, Victor N, R Frankston, H O W, A Shaw, M Garnett, B W, G Ratcliffe, L S, T Burley, R T Francis, H Ellman, A Beginner, O Duval, H R Rose, and Horace Jackson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1785 received from Lisburn, P le Page, E L G, A F Mozley, S Roberts, F V P, Tonks, Lulu, B H Brooks, W Stuchfield, Ellen Payne, F W Collych, Tom Thumb, Copiapiro, W Leeson, H Ree, East Marden, Cant, E P Villanyi, W Rumbelow, W Borrough (Shepherd's-bush), J W Dunston, G J Gresham, T W B, J E, J C, J H, H H, W S E, H H V, G H V, Americaine, Hereward, A Elmaktev, L of Turo, P Rung, T Young, B R Stone, Robin Gray, L Bennett, A Scott, Leonora and Leon J Lyndford, T Elgar, J W, J W, J W, Paul's Roost, M Whitley, G Reeves, T W Hope, Black Knight, M Newlands, G C E, S Worsley, G Fesbrooke, W C Dutton, R T King, F G V, S Threlfall, Bernard L, N Cowell, N Brock, E Esmonde, S Western, P Hampton, Simplex, B W Robson, Ory Jones, Mechanic, B Champeyns, C S Cox, L Sharswood, Orson, and Valentine, St J E, N Ingessoll, C H S, C Darragh, M Meredith, R Schofield, Simple Simon, and W Nelson.

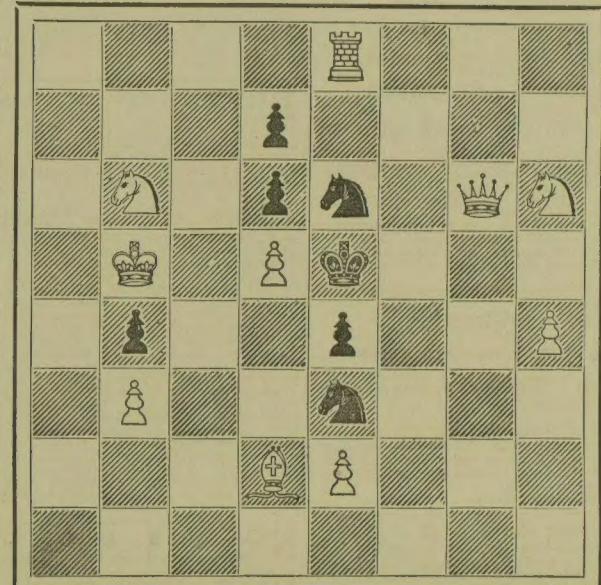
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1784.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3rd 2. Mates accordingly with Kt or B.

PROBLEM NO. 1787.

A competing position in the Tourney of the British Problem Association. Motto: "Home, sweet home."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

A Game played recently at the Liverpool Chess Club between the Rev. J. OWEN and Mr. L. SCHULL.—(Fianchetto Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. S.)

1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K 4th

2. B to Q Kt 2nd P to Q 3rd

3. P to K 3rd P to Kt 3rd

4. P to Q B 4th B to Kt 2nd

5. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd

6. B to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd

7. Kt to B 3rd B to Q Kt 2nd

8. Q to B 2nd P to K 4th

9. Kt to Kt 5th It strikes us that White's game is not sufficiently developed for this.

9. Q to Q 2nd

10. P to K 4th Q to Kt 2nd

11. Kt to Q 5th Castles (K R)

12. P to Q R 3rd Kt to Q 5th

13. B takes Kt P takes B

14. Castles (Q R) We should have preferred castling with the K R. The hope of securing an attack on the adverse King by advancing the Pawns on that side does not seem very plausible at present.

14. P to Q B 3rd

15. Kt takes Kt (ch) Q takes Kt

Very well played, and quite decisive, however it is answered.

27. Kt takes R P takes Kt

28. Q to R 2nd P takes Kt

29. Q takes P R to R 6th

30. Q takes Kt P to B 3rd, and White resigned.

CHESSE INTELLIGENCE.

We are indebted to M. Camille Morel, the honorary secretary of the Paris Chess Congress, for definite information of the amount of the prizes to be given in the tournaments for problems and end-games. In the problem tourney there will be four money prizes, of 400, 300, 200, and 100 francs respectively, and in the end-game tourney one prize of 250 francs and one of 150 francs. As previously announced, the competing positions must be sent to M. Camille Morel, 38, Rue de Laborde, Paris, on or before Aug. 1 next. M. Morel also informs us that the committee are unable to comply with the suggestions that have been made for changes in the regulations of the tourney. These have been adopted after much deliberation, and, having been accepted by some of the leading European players, an alteration is now impossible. We are glad to learn that the entries for the first-class tourney already include the names of Andersen, Blackburne, Paulsen, Rosenthal, and Winawer.

THEATRES.

STRAND.

A new and original comedy by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Our Club," produced last week, has already given promise of success. It has some resemblance to the comedy of "Le Club" by MM. Gondinet and Cohen; but it is substantially an original drama. It opens with a scene in the Morning-Room at the Eccentric Club, which is devoted to the purpose of getting the persons of the play into "a tangle," and this state of things exists even at the end of the second act, in "the Drawing-Room at the Priory, Maplehurst," the "unravelling" being reserved for the business of the third. Members, even those who are married, have certain letters directed to the club; one of the latter has a curious wife, who, on one of the club's ladies' visiting days, takes it into her head to examine his correspondence. It is from a female, but has nothing amorous in its contents; nevertheless, her husband is excited by the accident, and resolves himself to bear the answer to the widow by whom the letter is written—a certain Mrs. Wray, of The Priory, Maplehurst, aforesaid. But he blunders at the very first step, sending in the card of another instead of his own, thereby adding to the complications already existing. Into these we cannot possibly enter, as it would occupy a column to explain their relative bearings. The third act takes place in "The Priory Ruins," and here the requisite explanations are given. In the development of the plot much is due to the intelligent acting of Mr. J. G. Grahame, Mr. W. H. Vernon, M. Marius, and Miss Ada Swanborough. The general cast also is excellent, and the whole performance efficient. Author and actors may both be congratulated on the result.

HAYMARKET.

After a prolonged absence from England, Mr. Sothern reappeared before a London audience on Saturday, and was most enthusiastically greeted. The house was crowded. Great expectations were excited in consequence of the reports received from America, relating to his remarkable success as Fitzaltamont, in Mr. Byron's "Prompter's Box." The title of the comedy has been changed for the occasion, and the piece is now entitled "The Crushed Tragedian." Mr. Sothern, it appears, has identified the character with the eccentric Count Joannes, formerly well known in London, and more recently in the United States. The humour of this combination has amused the American public, who have estimated the later assumption of their favourite actor as equal to that of Lord Dundreary. Like that, it is, no doubt, a caricature; and like that, if successful, must absorb the whole interest of the play. "Our American Cousin" ultimately suffered from the over-elaboration of Dundreary; and in the same manner Fitzaltamont is likely to render audiences altogether indifferent to the story of the Prompter and his Daughter. Mr. Sothern's appearance, it must be confessed, is on his first entrance wonderfully striking. The pale and wild aspect of the long-haired enthusiast with the remarkable rolling eyes was calculated to startle an audience, and, indeed, transfix them with astonishment. For comic purposes we venture to think that the make-up was too melodramatic. Many of the audience thought so too. For the mirth-provoking element they had expected, there was presented an exaggeration only too earnest; and they began to doubt whether they should laugh or pity, or admire. They, however, manfully responded to the challenge of the actor, and set themselves to exercise the privilege of critics, and to judge of what evidently was a profoundly thought-out study that demanded the fullest investigation. Unfortunately, the demand was so strongly made that it necessarily monopolised the attention of the judges, and left them wholly unable to decide on the other characters of the play. Fitzaltamont was assumed to be all, the rest of the drama consisting only of accessories. Mr. Sothern here has to encounter a great difficulty; whether he will conquer it has to be proved. Such is the elaboration bestowed upon the part that he may justifiably suppose that it is above criticism, and he may bring the public to believe that it really is so. After all, the question will remain whether, notwithstanding its claims as a work of art, they like it, and receive pleasure from its repeated representation. Much will depend upon one issue, whether they can laugh while they applaud. Dundreary insists upon laughter, and we laugh at him; whether Fitzaltamont does not stir far deeper emotions

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